

NATO works on plans to leave Malta

From DON CROOK: Brussels, August 5

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has reached the conclusion that Malta is not nearly as important strategically as it was 30 years ago, nor as important as the Maltese Prime Minister Mr. Mintoff thinks it is. As a result, far from trying to find ways to meet Mr. Mintoff's demands for a subsidy of about £30 million a year for maintaining headquarters in Malta, NATO is working out contingency plans for pulling out.

Numeiri renews warning

From DON CROOK: Khartoum, August 5

President Numeiri told a Sudanese delegation today that the Sudanese had no place in the Sudan. He said they were not to be accepted as colonisers. His people "would let them (the Sudanese) know that they are not to be accepted as colonisers. They are not to be accepted as colonisers. They are not to be accepted as colonisers."

Violence forecast by Dean

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, August 5

A witness at the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gordon Brown, said today that he met the Dean at a conference on "the generation gap" in February, 1969, and the Dean stood up during discussions and declared there would be violence and bloodshed in South Africa, and this would be a good thing.

Forty killed in Yugoslav rail crash

Belgrade, August 5

At least 40 people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train and a goods train collided head-on near Belgrade last night. It was Yugoslavia's third major rail crash this year.

Greek prosecutor seeks acquittals

Athens, August 5

Mr. Leon Papadimitriou, prosecutor, asked a court here today to acquit 11 of 17 people charged with subversion, describing them as young idealists who had been misled by the Left.

Brazil's rulers look West

CHRISTOPHER ROPER reports from Brasilia

Brazilian democracy is in some respects like a game of cowboys and Indians in which the Indians are always losing. The local Opposition here in the federal capital is a tender and under-nourished plant.

Last month the secretary-general of the "Opposition" party, the Movimento Democrático Brasileiro, Senador Adolfo de Oliveira, resigned because he no longer believed in opposing the Government's policies. His defection caused scarcely a ripple of public opinion — but it did bother the Government.

The Government of President Emílio Garrastazu Médici is genuinely anxious to establish representative democracy and occasionally emissaries are sent to friendly Western embassies for advice. How, for example do the British manage to have completely free elections and yet exclude the Communists? Do the British have special colleges for training opposition politicians? And how are the opposition given access to classified information?

In last year's congressional elections it was compulsory for all adult literate Brazilians to vote and around twenty million did so — overwhelmingly for the representatives of the Government party, ARENA.

There are only nine opposition senators out of 66 members of the Senate and 80 deputies in the 310-member Lower House.

Since the 1967 Constitution, backed by sweeping and repressive laws, the Government has been overwhelmingly in favour of the executive, the actual balance of forces within Congress does not seem too important.

A visit to the imposing Congress building in the centre of Brasilia is a somewhat unnerving experience. Neither expense nor trouble has been spared in setting up the apparatus of parliamentary democracy, including debating chambers with electronic voting apparatus, enormous public galleries, and multi-lingual guides with an embarrassing devotion to the traditions of Western democracy.

One of the greatest difficulties is that the Brazilian liberal will point out, involve cutting through a number of constitutional knots and this would involve even greater use of dictatorial powers by the Government.

It is, of course, also possible to meet with hard-line defenders of the Government who say that political prisoners should be tortured because they are all Communists, and that the Death Squad is doing an extremely useful job.

This point of view is not widespread and anyone who wishes to understand modern Brazilian politics must address himself to the former group, who genuinely feel that given the circumstances, Brazil is worthy of more attention and less blanket condemnation than it receives.

One reason for accepting this point is that even if torture was ended overnight, even if (institutional) Act Number 5 (the principal legal instrument of Government repression) was repealed, and if all political prisoners were released tomorrow, Brazil would still face serious institutional problems which would not necessarily be solved by the return of the military to barracks.

Without in any way wishing to belittle the horror of police crimes nor the threat of arrest without process, it is at least arguable that Brazil does not require these cruelties to remain in power. Brazilians in exile underestimate the economic and institutional strength of the Government, perhaps because it resorts to repressive measures. But if the world accepts their assessment, it will be making a grave mistake.

Brazil is by far the most important country in South America and it does matter who will be in power in 1974, and how long it will be chosen. Under the Constitution, Presidents cannot be re-elected and

the fact is that the accused will probably be shot to death for years behind the labyrinthine judicial processes, which they themselves give as their

justification for slaughtering criminals. To overhaul and streamline the Brazilian judicial system would, as the Brazilian liberal will point out, involve cutting through a number of constitutional knots and this would involve even greater use of dictatorial powers by the Government.

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Far Left confronts police in Germany

From a Special Correspondent

cornfield in a car splashed in garish yellow identification paint.

When Werner Hoppe drove up to a police barricade in his blue BMW with Petra Scheinle, a hairdresser and minor member of the Meinhof group, his reaction was similar. He accelerated and tried to make a getaway.

After a short chase their route was blocked by a police car. They jumped out, exchanged fire with police, and separated. Hoppe gave up quietly, surrounded by armed police; Petra Scheinle was shot after opening fire at another party of police.

Predictably the Left has been calling for revenge and the relationship has become a cycle of violence. Anonymous leaflets began to circulate almost immediately in West Berlin urging "Revenge for Petra" Axel Springer's "Bild" papers had equally peremptory advice for the police.

"Your right underground is cowardice before the enemy. You preach violence, declare war on society, and let the young comrades die for it."

The influential weekly, "Der Spiegel", combining itself to logistical wanted to know why police had not aimed at the woman's legs. Their question drew an unhelpful response from a spokesman for Hamburg police who asked his question if he had ever been in a

For the present the

What has added dubious

radicals have not been in doubt, although there is little doubt the remaining enclaves could be dismantled were the police given their head. It would be a colossal error even to attempt it. They have already suffered damage from the lurid rhetoric of their mass media supporters.

The German public has come to accept the role of policeman as protector — relatively few Germans can equate the shooting of a 20-year-old woman by a force of heavily armed police as protection of any kind.

Generally friendly to the public, the average German police officer is generally more to be trusted than feared. But where the relationship falters is in the impossibility of trying to impose a set of static rules on a dynamic society.

And this is what any policeman, to a greater or lesser degree, must do. He must protect every aspect of his job. In West Germany, where public indifference has grown with national prosperity, civil liberty molehills occasionally assume Alpine proportions for law enforcers.

On the other hand, the students in the streets of West Germany have done a remarkably good job in identifying problems that beset the country and many have taken an active part in finding and applying solutions.

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Splits in two Chilean parties

By JO BERESFORD

The fragile unity of two of Chile's political parties has been broken in the past few days. The Christian Democrats, the country's largest party, were the first to split, to be followed five days later by the Radical Party, one of the six making up the governing Popular Unity coalition.

The defections from the Christian Democrat Party occurred after the executive committee had voted against a motion which would have prevented any further alliance with Chile's two right-wing groups, the National and Democratic Radical parties. Since November, when ex-President Frei returned to party politics and the Christian Democrats began to move to the Right, tensions within the party have increased. A recent congressional election in Valparaíso where Right-wing support for the party's candidate resulted in a narrow victory over the Government coalition brought the conflict to a head.

So far eight deputies have left the party, as well as the leader of the youth wing. They have set up a new movement, the Christian Left Movement, and have announced their intention of supporting President Allende while remaining independent of his Left-wing coalition. More resignations are expected, but so far they are not sufficient to alter the position in Congress, where the party forms the largest single group.

The split in the Radical Party was also expected. The party's poor showing in municipal elections increased the discontent of members who blamed its increasingly Marxist tendencies. But the split, which involved five senators and six deputies, may have more far-reaching implications.

Alberto Ballea, one of the dissenters, stood against Allende last year for nomination as presidential candidate for Popular Unity and lost narrowly. A spokesman for the new movement, which calls itself the Independent Radical Movement, had declared continuing support for Allende, but there are fears that the new movement may eventually work with the Christian Democrats in opposition to the Government.

Mao's China recognised

Turkey yesterday became the 59th nation and the eighth member of NATO to recognise the Chinese People's Republic.

It also broke off diplomatic relations with Formosa and said an exchange of ambassadors between Ankara and Peking would take place soon.

Advertisements

WHAT'S A HIROSHIMA?

CND supporters were asked this shattering question while carrying a large banner 'NO MORE HIROSHIMAS'.

The Hiroshima bomb was dropped 26 years ago, and the questioner was under 30. The bomb killed more than 200,000 and people suffered from radiation sickness. A generation has grown up who have never seen nuclear war. A generation who are preoccupied with the current tragedies of Vietnam and Pakistan. Never let us forget these tragedies. Let the shadow of Hiroshima still haunt us over all as the greatest of all threats to human existence.

THE SHADOW OF THE BOMB

Expenditure on the arms race is now £80,000,000,000 a year. Think what that could do to end world hunger. Nuclear war would equal the tons of TNT from the Hiroshima bomb, pose a special danger. The Pentagon Papers have revealed that highly placed officials recommended the use of such weapons in Vietnam.

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Since 1957, when CND was founded, Britain has spent over £20,000,000,000 on arms, yet we still have no defence against nuclear weapons, and nuclear bases in Britain ensure that we are a prime target. The British Government, through NATO, is prepared to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Europe.

SO ON THE 26th ANNIVERSARY OF HIROSHIMA WE THE UNDESIGNED PLEDGE OURSELVES ANEW TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALL NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND CALL UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO GIVE A LEAD TO THE WORLD AND KANGAROO BRITAIN BY RENOUNCING ALL ITS OWN NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.

Signed: Frank Allan MP, Pat Arrowsmith, Shirley Arnett B.A., Jack Askin, Eileen Bahr, Stan Banks, Lucy Behenna, Sid Bidwell MP, John Brunner, L. W. Buck, O. E. Bunting, Wendy Butler, April Carter, Tony Chater, Chris Child, Eric Cohen, Prof. T. J. Condon, F.R.S., Cecil G. Cousins, Kenneth Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. L. Cowan, Dr. J. Cox, Constance Cummings, Joan Darnley, Dr. A. D. Davies, Eileen Edwards, Mrs. E. Edwards, M.P., Winifred Ewing, Mary Fossey, Robert Fyson, Joan Gabriel, T. J. Garrod, Councillor Olive Gibbs, Mrs. D. Godfrey, T. E. and D. E. Glen, John Gollan, Eunice Harland, Kathleen South, Brian and Margaret Healey, Jasmin Hermon, Anthony Hetherington, John Hewitt, Edward Jackson, Hugh Jenkins M.P. J. W. (Bill) Jones, E. N. Jull, Anne Kerr, Harry K. Kershaw, Mrs. D. Keidan, Jean and Norman Leveritt, Don Lewis, Rowan Liddle, Vernon L. Lord, Alfred Lomas, Dr. Brian Love, A. H. Macdonald, K. Meredith, Ian Mikardo M.P., Madeline Manoukian, H. J. S. Miller, Spike Milligan, Heather Minion, Stewart J. McCulloch M.A., Margaret V. Morton, Dennis Murray, Dick Nettleton, Dr. G. N. Oatstead, Pat Orme M.P., Enid Parker, Will Partin, Jean and George Pavitt, Mrs. G. Petrook, Caerwyn Roderick M.P., Ken Ryder, Ronald Sampson, Gordon Shaffer, Renee Short M.P., Malvin Side, Alick South, Kathleen South, Brian and Margaret Healey, F. S. Stanger, Harry and Margaret Sterne, Audrey Stiles, Colin Sweet, Herbert E. Sweet, Heather Tanner, Robin Tanner, Maizie Turner, W. H. Turner, E. P. Thompson, Mrs. D. K. G. Thompson, Mary Vanstone, Rosalie Watson, Mrs. D. K. G. Thompson, Mary Vanstone, Walter Wofford, Eric Woodman, W. Woodman, Eric Wootton, Roger Wrightson, Nigel Young, Henry Younger, SE Region CND, Birmingham and West Midlands CND, Leeds CND.

This advertisement has been paid for by the signatories. Help the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament to continue its work for peace by sending a donation today.

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Two from wrecked yacht set ashore

Paris, August 5

Frank Martin, aged 28, and Carol-Lynne Graham, 2, Americans whose small yacht Venture sank in a storm on July 14, were rescued at Lorient yesterday by a trawler which had picked them up from a lifeboat off Brittany.

The pair set sail from Falmouth on July 2 in an attempt to cross the Atlantic. Their boat was said to have been built before the Second World War.

They had been adrift for three days. US Embassy officials here said that the vessel sank in a storm on July 14, was picked up at Lorient yesterday by a trawler which had picked them up from a lifeboat off Brittany.

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It is light, easily digested, nutritious, and, most important just now, it costs only about 12p a lb. Which makes it a real bargain. It is true that it has not a great deal of flavour of its own, but it happily takes on the flavour of anything cooked with it, which, after all, is more or less true of such meat as veal.

Perhaps tripe is not more generally served because of the unconscionable cooking times given in most recipes. These are obviously a hangover from the days when one had to dress the tripe at home. But now it is almost always sold dressed, which means that it has not only been properly cleaned but that it is at least half cooked. A test which will convince most people that it will cook quite quickly is to pinch the tripe between the finger and thumb. They will easily go through.

A chef under whom I once trained used to eat tripe straight from the butcher's, sliced very thin and in a vinaigrette sauce.

The following recipes are all for four portions. To avoid repetition, the quantity of tripe in each case should be 1lb. to 1½lb. according to appetite, except in the case of the chicken and tripe pie, where the quantity should be as given.

Tripe and onions in milk

THE SIMPLEST method, and particularly suited for invalids as it so easily digested. Soften one medium onion very thinly sliced in butter in a thick saucepan. Add the tripe cut into 1½ in. squares and continue to cook gently without coloration. Dredge with a little flour and just cover with a mixture of milk and water. Season with salt and pepper, and add a bayleaf. Cover and cook either on top of the stove at a low heat, or in the oven, Gas 2, 300deg. F. Test after one hour—it should be tender. Finish by stirring in a tablespoon of oil or cream.

Tripe in cider

A LESS FUSSY version of Tripe à la mode de Caen, which can be found in most cookery books. Slice 3 medium onions and sweat them in pork fat if available, but lard if not. Cut the tripe into squares and cook them a little. Crush in a clove of garlic and dredge with flour. Cover with dry cider and stir over a gentle heat until the sauce is thick. Season with salt and crushed black peppercorns and add a sprig of thyme. Cover and cook gently in the oven, as above.

Tripe provençale

CORE carefully one green pepper and cut into thin slices. Slice two onions and crush two cloves of garlic. Sweat all these in a little olive oil in a thick saucepan. Add the tripe cut into strips. Dredge with a little flour and cover with stock or dry white wine, or a mixture of both.

Add three to four peeled and chopped tomatoes (or a small tin), and stir well. Season with salt and black peppercorns. Add a bayleaf and a piece of mace. Bring to the boil and simmer gently for at least one hour, with the lid on. The whole may be transferred to the oven Gas 2, 300deg F. This is delicious served with macaroni or spaghetti boiled, drained, and tossed in a little butter.

Tripe and bacon

THESE TWO have a natural affinity. Fry four rashers of bacon cut into lin. pieces in a saucepan. Add one sliced onion and the tripe cut into squares. Flour and cover with a not too salty stock, or bouillon. Season with pepper and add a sprig of thyme. Cook as above.

Chicken and tripe pie

ANOTHER attribute of tripe is that it will "extend" more expensive meats. Here a scant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of tripe will help out a couple of chicken legs in a pie. Skin two raw chicken legs and strip the skin from the bones. Wash the tripe and skin make a strong stock, flavoured with onion and well seasoned. Fry the tripe, cut into squares, and the dried chicken in a little butter. Sprinkle with flour and brown. Stir in the stock and add a good heaped teaspoon of rubbed tarragon or, better, two or three sprigs of fresh. Cover and cook gently until tender. Allow to cool and turn into a suitable pie-dish. Slice the tripe and chicken in layers and cover with pastry. Make an airhole, brush over with beaten egg, and bake.

Curried tripe

THIS is particularly successful. Sweat two large cooked onions and two crushed cloves of garlic in dripping, together with a heaped tablespoon of curry powder. This is obviously a matter of taste in the quantity of curry powder used. Add the tripe and fry well. Cover with stock. Season with salt and add a bayleaf. Stir in a tablespoon of tomato puree and the juice of half a lemon. A spoonful of brown sugar is again a matter of taste. Cover and cook gently until tender.

Fried tripe

ESPECIALLY commended to those who enjoy the fried squid in foreign parts. Cut the tripe into thin strips and toss in flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Shake off surplus flour in a sieve and deep fry in the tripe crisp. Drain well on kitchen paper. Serve like a hotchpot with lemon and brown bread and butter. The tripe may also be fried in egg and breadcrumbs or batter. It makes an excellent first course. But if served with crisp fried onion rings it is a major dish. Cut large onions into thin slices and separate into rings. Marinate in milk for about 15 minutes and drain well. (The milk can be saved for a soup.) Toss the onions in flour and deep-fry crisp and pale golden brown.

'I haven't been a spy myself. . . . What they had proposed was, I thought, extremely dangerous, and being a coward I declined.'

EVELYN ANTHONY talks to **CATHERINE STOTT**



Colour mag home : pictures of Evelyn Anthony by E. Hamilton-West.

thriller with British Intelligence as its background. How she got her information brings us back to how she got it for "The Tamarind Seed."

"I did," she says, with what can only be called a mysterious smile, "happen to know quite a few people involved, one way and another, and one has remained friends and therefore one hears lots of interesting things and if ever one has a query they will answer it if they can."

The Russian Secret Service official in "The Tamarind Seed," is, she says, based absolutely upon a man she knew very well, who died in what she thinks were mysterious circumstances. "Very nice he was, too..." she smiles

dreamily. "Madly attractive. . . . Espionage is something which has always intrigued me. Curiously enough a lot of women are extremely good at it. I don't just mean the Mata Hari bit about 'Come into my bedroom and tell me all your secrets' but on the administrative side, because they have on the whole tremendously good memories, with the superb eye for detail and the imaginative flair which is needed in these jobs.

"No, I haven't been a spy myself, but I was once approached and asked if I would become involved. I said 'No thank you.' What they had proposed was, I thought, extremely dangerous, and being a coward I declined." She

laughs at herself; outwardly she gives an impression of being the kind of woman who would happily embark upon the adventurous life. "Yes, I am in theory," she replies, "but this I thought was plain bloody crazy. And I lack the steely nerve you need, I'm afraid. But to have taken it on would have been cheating and I might have got myself into a lot of trouble. It wasn't a particularly easy time then in British Intelligence so it wasn't something to go into."

The fascination of espionage thereafter remained intellectual. She obviously knew where to go for information, didn't she, for wasn't the material in "The Tamarind Seed" of

About the house

by Diana Pollock

BOWLS OF POT-POURRI on the country hall tables make me sigh with pleasure and nostalgia, even if I know that they have taken time and even anxiety to make. Pan Britannica Industries have produced a tube (about 10" diameter and 4in. long) called Bio Pot-Pourri-Maker that repackages the lower oils, animal, vegetable natives and sprinkling of spices needed for a successful pot-pourri. There are, of course, countless family recipes and this tube is not for people who don't know all about the gentle task. For others, I first gather petals, place in a thin layer on a sheet of paper, and leave to dry to a crispake firmness. Then place in a jar or polythene bag with a capital (the tube's cap is a measure) of Bio Pot-Pourri Maker for each quart of petals. Shake thoroughly and close container. It takes two to three weeks for the pot-pourri to mature. From florists, chemists, garden shops and centres throughout the country at 37p a tube. Or write to Pan Britannica Industries, Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Bedfordshire for nearest stockists.

Garden furniture

TRICONFORT'S French garden furniture, robust and handsome, is traditional in design, made of slatted beech wood with comfortable, cushioned. Concessions to today's standards and modern techniques are the white plastic gloss paint of the frame, the showerproof canvas covers of the cushions, and the rubberised foam stuffing. Wheels give mobility—pick up the two handles at the end of the leg-rest and push like a

wheelbarrow — the seat can be adjusted for sitting upper or lying down, and the leg rest removes leaving a comfortable armchair. It is called the Monte-Carlo Couch, and is built to last a generation or so—just as well since the price is £50.25 for the couch and the cushions are £18.50 extra. Cushion choice is butcher blue or plain orange and two stripes—blue/green and orange/grey. From Harrods, Heals, and Peter Jones in London, and major department stores throughout the country.

Korean silks

TOP of the furnishing textile market, in design and price, not to mention fibre and weave, are the materials to be found at Tamesa Fabrics, 343 Kings Road, London SW3, who are importing pure silk in dreamlike colours from Korea. The warp-printed designs are modern interpretations of age-old Korean patterns. For example, "Clouds" — a formalised, curling shape with a teardrop pointed ends costs £12.50 a yard, 50in. wide in 2-ply weight (suitable for curtains only). In 4-ply quality (for upholstery) it costs £14 a yard. Matching plains, all 50in. wide also, cost £9.50 in 2-ply or £11 in 4-ply. If these prices seem like a mandarin's ransom Tamesa's other unique fabrics include their own designs of less expensive printed cottons, sheers, linens woven of unbleached yarns and nubby linen/cotton/rayon weaves.

Finding your own level

by Richard Freeman of ACE

AUGUST is the time when we expect to get away from the cares and problems of everyday life. But in education it is just the time when important decisions have to be made. As thousands of young people receive their GCE results the moment approaches when they finally know what next year will bring. Unfortunately it is not only young people and their parents who have to take holidays in August. So do teachers and college staff. The result is that for many young people next year's course must be chosen in less than ideal circumstances. There are, however, a number of useful sources of help and the main ones are covered below.

Officially, university applications closed months ago. But the lucky few who do better in A-levels than they expected may well find themselves qualified for a university course. You can check what is available in the "UCCA Handbook" (20p from UCCA, (PO Box 28, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire), and in "A Compendium of University Entrance Requirements" (90p from Lund Humphries, The Country Press, Priestman Street Bradford BD8 8BT).

UCCA may find you a place through the clearing scheme but you should also write direct to the head of any department which offers a course you want. Those departments with vacancies are keen to fill them as soon as possible and like to hear from suitably qualified candidates.

Most higher education vacancies are outside universities, in the technical colleges, polytechnics, art colleges, and so on. With the exception of teacher

training, all the high-level (degree and diploma) courses are listed in the Compendium of Advanced Courses in Technical Colleges" (60p from ACE or the Regional Advisory Councils in England and Wales, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9LR). The variety of these courses is tremendous yet some are little known and rarely suggested to school-leavers. They last from one to six years and may be full time, part-time, or sandwich. Most will earn a wage, so one can be taken as the married employee of a firm. The final qualifications awarded include London University degrees, CNAAs degrees, HNDs and college diplomas. The subjects include all the standard ones plus many others, e.g. industrial relations, dietetics, and ethics.

For all these courses the applicant must write directing school since the applicant must specify the technical and further education colleges. Details of vacancies can be obtained from local advisory officers attached to each local education authority. An ACE survey of these officers ("Where" 52) revealed an alarming variation in the standard of their knowledge of the higher education system. As a safeguard, therefore, applicants should consult the reference works listed in this article before calling on an LAG. This will enable you to ask more specific questions. LAGs will ensure that you know of all the courses in the field which interests you.

Colleges of Education also have vacancies which are filled after the A-level results are published. A full list of courses appears in "Summary of Teacher Training Courses at Colleges and Departments of Educa-



Picture of John Bowen by Peter Johns

SERIES BEGET SERIES on television. Rex Firklin, who dreamed up "The Planemakers" and "The Power Game" now brings you into the very nerve centre of the nation, an invasion of the privacy of No. 10. And in "The Guardians," which London Weekend Television is putting out at 10.10 p.m. on Saturdays, we can watch the Government we deserve run the country like any Balkan junta — Parliament prorogued and paid off, the Queen in voluntary exile, the Cabinet decrees enforced by a paramilitary organisation called, of course, The Guardians, while the army holds the ring. "Britain, soon?" says a subtitle, and to the cynical the question mark may seem a simple sop to our political vanity.

Given the idea of a series about a quasi-Fascist Britain, a benevolent dictatorship of Good Governors, and given the possibility of examining in late slot some perfectly serious political questions, it was perhaps not surprising that Firklin and the producer, Andrew Brown, invited John Bowen to write three of the 13 episodes.

Bowen's last novel — "A World Elsewhere" published in 1965 — is about a pushing young MP sent to try to tempt an old "honest man of politics" back to the party leadership. His play "The Disorderly Women," a retelling of Euripides' "The Bacchae," centres in the conflict between the desire to exercise power, the need for social justice, and the anarchic, Dionysian strain in man. "After the Rain," play and novel, is a political parable about the survivors of a new Flood. And one of his earlier TV works, "The Candidate," is about a man playing, and being played, for a safe seat in the House. Now that Bowen has ended with a commitment to write seven instead of three "Guardians," we can see a whole new chunk of this political side of his writing.

"What I'm trying to do is to write seven-thirtieths of a novel. And it's basically about the destruction of two men who are ruled more by their intelligence than their emotions." The men are the Prime Minister, Sir Timothy Hobson, and "The Guardian," a psychologist and consultant to the Government who eventually leads the resist-

ance to it. And as soon as Bowen expresses the theme in that way — but skirting the question of how far a TV series can have the cumulative effect that a developing moral theme requires — the links with his other work are made.

There are strong similarities between Hobson and Garth Payne, the Honest Man of "A World Elsewhere." Both see politics as a way of doing good, but Payne knows too that he went wrong. Parliament because he couldn't bear that "the conditions under which men live should be spoiled by the incompetence of government." In "The Guardians" that obsession with efficiency is siphoned off into ritual revolve. It is logical that if hanging is messy and inhuman you should execute them by an injection while they sleep, and then carry out that ritual as a kind of play. And this is the logic behind the situation at the beginning of last week's episode of "The Guardians" — the second of the Bowen contributions.

Hobson's logic is, in the cliché, cruel and apparently effective. But, says Bowen, "If you are logical you will always be defeated by the belief that other people work by logic... I was, as a teenager, a kind of copy book agnostic Socialist, believing that everything could be solved by the application of logic. But people don't fit in with statistical tables. It isn't reasonable for a woman on National Assistance to spend it all on cream cakes for tea — and bad cakes with artificial cream — but that may be exactly what she does. You become used not just to idiosyncratic behaviour but to defiant behaviour."

It sounds like the disillusion of a middle-of-the-way man in his middle years. Bowen, tall and slightly lumbering, is 46 and declared in print a couple of years ago that he is one of those liberals "who voted Labour until Hugh Gaitskell died and has felt politically directionless ever since." And now? "I vote on Bloomsbury principles — Liberal so that I might help someone save his deposit. An act of private good."

Bloomsbury, and "The Bacchae," and not much of a look in for Brecht. "For some critics," he says, "political theatre is a kind of strip cartoon theatre — but for me that is meaningless. Even public acts are also private acts." So he does not accept that there is any real division between political and personal themes. That defiant behaviour is there in the members of

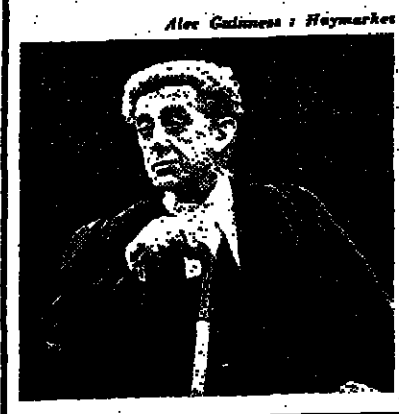
the pathetic vaudeville act in "Little Boxes" as it is in characters in "A World Elsewhere" and "After the Rain," and now in "The Guardians." Any defiantly human act, perhaps, becomes a political act under a repressive regime. It seems a logical view for a man who has been occupied with messages than with myths, as he has been for most of his writing life.

He was born in Calcutta, came home to England to school, Oxford, and a good second in history. He did three years on "The Sketch" (the fortnightly, not the daily) when the Government foreclosed on the grant that was keeping him at St Anthony's doing research on the educational policy of the East India Company. Then in 1957, a year after his first novel came out he decided to switch to advertising.

"It was the year," he says, "when my Christmas bonus was £7. I thought that if I was to be dedicated to poverty it ought to be in a more worthy cause." Towards the end of his stint in advertising he was writing novels and — under a pseudonym, and in collaboration with a colleague — programmes for children's TV, which was not too much for him. He plunged for full-time writing, with a part-time job as drama consultant to ATV. That ran out four years ago. Since then the success of "After the Rain" and "Little Boxes" in the West End and abroad has kept him happily aloof from the world of the theatre, but match that success, nor did "The Disorderly Women" which is his clearest statement so far on the stage of a direct political theme.

But though neither of those plays brought much commercial encouragement, it's the stage he is aiming at again in the months when the cheque for "The Guardians" will pay the bills. Seven 50 minute TV episodes will swallow a lot of the material that, jackdaw-like, he stows away in his mind — and he tries not to use the same material twice, however often he returns to some of his central themes: the conflict between order and social justice, between logic and human foible; the danger of understanding without empathy. "The number of psychiatrists," he reflects a bit sadly, "whose wives leave them because they cannot stand being understood all the time is quite high."

review



HAYMARKET

Nicholas de Jongh

Mortimer play

REWRITTEN, RECAST and redirected, John Mortimer's autobiographical "Voyage Round my Father" has arrived from the Greenwich theatre where it was seen last year. It marks a development or diversion in Mortimer's dramatic writing, away from those self-deceiving posers and fantasists to what is an act of anecdotal biography: an oblique tribute to a dead father, recollected in affection.

The message lies in the title, for the play is peripatetic in the extreme, taking a distant view of Mortimer's blind barrister papa and tracing his own journey from a middle class childhood into middle age. It attempts to convey the father's splendid flavour rather than his essence and gives small idea of what real effect the parent exerted. It takes the form of a fluid set of chronologically arranged scenes allowing the father (blinded in middle age) to flourish his own eccentricity from his garden, and it also allows a blend of idiosyncratic farce and satire.

The portraits of Mortimer's prep and public schools are unerringly sharp: a headmaster seeing life and war as a grand public school, a game to be played to "the last whistle"; a prep school head advising on how to keep sex at bay; privileged speech days and playing at films in the war. Yet these are forgetful of the play's first concern and point, emphasising a sprawling structure, and a general slightness of intention.

For the father is the thing, seen often in a permanent summer garden each glimpse intensifying the impression of cunning eccentricity as he upstages the court or grows over a runny egg, or searches out earwigs. His repertoire of aphorisms show his predilection for debate rather than conversation: "life's a dead book for schoolmasters," sex is greatly overrated by the poets. The pathos of his situation is implied not treated, nor is the father's fear of emotion or commitment. But it reeks affection and a sense of character, and sustained humour.

Sir Alec Guinness as the father is ripe for all superlatives: his eventual descent into old age is an uncanny and sudden arrangement of hooded eyes, falling, trembling lips, and general vacancy. The voice is always a remote, plummy thing, the eyes surely projected: an incarnation of a man who projected a surface.

COVENT GARDEN

Mary Clarke

Tetley ballet

"FIELD FIGURES," by the American choreographer Glen Tetley, had its first performance at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday in the presence of the Queen, the Queen Mother, and Princess Margaret. The ballet has been toured widely by the smaller section of the Royal Ballet since it was first produced in Nottingham last November, and it has also been seen at Sadler's Wells. That it would "hold" the big stage and the big auditorium was fairly predictable because it is concerned mainly with movement and dancers love space in which to move. There was some nervous coughing in the audience at the beginning for the ballet starts slowly and some people will find the Stockhausen score intolerable.

However, the dancers perform so marvellously that they soon grip attention and hold it until the end. The theme is a slight one of shifting relationships and the choreographic invention is also slight but much of the movement is glorious — held positions, strange lifts, lovely passages of travel round the vast stage. The Royal Ballet dancers have only classical training, yet they deal handsomely with the contemporary dance idiom which Tetley wed to classical techniques. For them, above all, Nicholas Johnson and Desmond Kelly, no praise can be too high.

The silver thread of Nadine Bayliss's décor are as attractive on a big stage as they were on small ones. The silver grey body lights make everyone look beautiful.

COVENTRY

Robin Thornber

Saturnalia

RON MOODY is an old pro who has been through the mill of variety, theatre, and films. He knows every trick in the book and he's read the latest edition. He's noticed that both hippies and Roman oracles have currently caught the popular imagination. He splices the two together and it's hairy Up Pompeii. And you can move it into Shaftesbury Avenue or the Round House, which ever is available first.

Perhaps I'm being unkind to Mr Moody. But "Saturnalia," the musical he wrote and directs at the Belgrade, Coventry, asks for it. It purports to be a reply to the drop-out philosophy, yet it only manages to trot out the easy old line about freedom and licence while

taking cheap laughs from the hippie excesses.

To be fair, the construction is a ping of corny and almost bears retelling. An idealised couple of runaway stumble across a farm on the York shire moors apparently inhabited drop-outs — Boots who thinks he Buddha, Dru who thinks she is Joan Arc, and Dave who swallows a thing and does nothing. Adam a bit dropped-out lawyer who "swallows nothing and does anything" or dr in at the same time.

They all turn on and dream of Saturnalian revel with the ghosts the ninth legion, bearing a stari resemblance to the land lord and a shotgun-toting farmhands. The sea of misrule turns freedom and pe into war and slavery — and the r away's dog, Weedy, is served up part of the feast. When the drugs off the yokelets return and an social shak was paid to Dru's flower pov Which all goes to show: keep off pot and work from nine to five you'll end up eating your Yorks terrier.

If the philosophy's shallow, showbiz is weary though lavish. Ey tled and tried gimmick is there: the legionary telling Adam, "We b see the truth but turn away from to the strobe light trip; from prudish titillation of the costumes the clichéd choreography. Of the c pany, only Vivienne Martin as Dru Weston Gavin as Adam are anyh more than insipid. Although B Collins and Gemma Craven can least say that their parts were writ that way. Laurie Payne, who shares billing with Miss Martin, could not e manage a stage Yorkshire accent the farmer, and as the legionary was laughed at more than intended, but less than he deserved.

CHELTEMHAM

David Foot

Henry James

IT IS DEBATABLY whether "Stratford Business," a gent send-out cultivation 60 years ago follow a previous Ronald Gow ad tion of a Henry James story to Loni But that is not intended to dispara pleasant exercise in Stratford-up Avon satire, given its premiere at Everyman by the new artistic direct Malcolm Farquhar who had prod Mr Gow's "A Boston Story" at Duchess Theatre.

Maybe the piece is too leisure maybe spirit-writing, a touch of Shakespearean spooks and phar bottom pinching retain too little of t erstwhile theatrical appeal. Yet e in its more obvious failings, on conscious of the sound old-fashio professionalism and craftsmanship the author. He has a genuine sens comedy and even if he falls back one or two stock cardboard figu like the insane cleric for the fa farcical excursions, the overall pac is tied with practical neatness — in s of the superluous bulges.

The play, intermittently faithful James, is a good deal less than Country couple who take the job caretakers of Shakespeare's birthpla The sensitive Gedge (Knight Mar) is soon filled with self-doubts about dubious ethics of the business, becomes affected by the spirit of Bard (or possibly the fleshly wit: an American visitor), and turns a nostalgic in the state and a pornographic writing in the darke bedchamber.

One feels that some of the bes comedy happens off-stage, as w the dotty Gedge rises, unannounc reply to the toast of the Bard at anniversary luncheon. But there remains enough in vision to produ string of gentle chuckles. The ca best served by the splendidly acc cities of Rosamond Burne and P Ann Wood as Miss Putchin and Beddingham, and by Diana Lamb the wealthy American wife not adv to a kiss in the course of tourist It is encouraging to note that Farnham is bringing new play Cheltenham so soon — and eq encouraging to see a set as good Donald Patel's.

WEMBLEY

Catherine Stott

Moscow circus

THE MOST NOTABLE difference between an English circus and a legendary Russian one is in the star parade. There is none of that big, noisy, bustling roll of the big no sawdust, no woman in a mage evening dress which gives the feel of being in a vast night club. Inde it is for the most part a human cir with only two animal acts: a str of superbly trained serpents and permutations of breathtaking gymnastic and acrobatic feats, linked by famous Popov.

What they do doesn't vary o much. It is where they do it u counts. Valentina Surkova, for examp does it high up on a rope dressed in a lurid garb, a serpent entwining herself with grace from a mus racking position to another suspend mostly by one delicate ballet pun Elena Bubnova and her three fem partners do it from a trapeze linki their legs to form a human cathe wheel which spins like a giant d ling sequin. The Volkhanovs do roller skating down a high tight ro while balancing girls upside down their heads. Chernikh does it by star ing on his hands atop five windi rotating at different speeds. Nobo sad to say, did it from a chandelli but one felt that they might at a moment.

It is a marvellously profession display, but so slick and sure foot that the spectator quickly loses t power to marvel at it, and o suspected that the children we longing for someone to put a fo wrong to enable them to get a int at someone's expense which is part why they like circuses as much as th appear to do.

Popov himself is amusing of cours but in such a gentle, subtle way th unless he was magicking someone trousers up and down like a sm charmer, much of his humour pass clean over the children's heads. Bt adults clearly adored his prim ballerina send up, which the Russi must go wild over.

Some of these notices appeared i later editions yesterday.

Bowen on the little box

Playwright and novelist John Bowen talks to Hugh Hebert about his contribution to a new television series

ance to it. And as soon as Bowen expresses the theme in that way — but skirting the question of how far a TV series can have the cumulative effect that a developing moral theme requires — the links with his other work are made.

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Aldiss and heaven too . . .

BRIAN ALDISS constructs a metaphor to describe the principles and practices of the writer's life



ties for villains, not saints, and that in any case what is wrong with the world is permanently wrong and cannot be mended by changes of Government. Early politics ranks as a pastime with knitting. One acknowledges that knitting is a harmless pursuit.

Like my writing, my belief that the state of the world is permanently wrong is part of me, just as I am part of my times. I call it a belief; I should rather refer to it as a knowledge, since I can produce what I regard as evidence for a system of things that militates against any permanent human happiness or achievement. This seems so self-evident that I by no means always insist on it in my fiction. Insistence is a tedious quality, the squealing kid sister of persistence.

How is a writer to behave in such marginal circumstances? As for my attitude towards myself, I burn down undergrowth, cultivate a strip of land, and then move on elsewhere — preferably to somewhere not too overcrowded. As for my attitude towards such readers as I have, I feel more kindly towards them than towards writers; indeed, with them, I have established some sort of relationship, an illusion I nourish the more warmly since it is not easy to sustain relationships. Because of this, I like to joke with my readers and amuse them, while poking up a gruesome death's head now and again for their edification.

Many little pip-squeak critics like to claim that in these terrible times (they always claim their own times are terrible, as if the Jurassic or Edwardian England were paradises) writers should offer their readers no comfort. Their arguments never convince; they neglect the question of an author's temperament. An author's own uni-

verse may be bleak; yet he may speak out of it in various ways to offer aid to others.

One of these ways may be through the perfection of his art; although he may appear on the surface to announce a world with no values or stability, the way in which his announcement is made may contain sufficient art to be in itself a statement of values that defies the universal corruption. I take it that Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" and Rabelais's works are valid examples of this.

Perhaps by so saying I set undue store by art. However, art seems to me one of the few things, apart from love and friendship, to be worth caring about. No matter how it is generally neglected and debased, it is a way of securing some sense of continuity in the uneven and perilous business of human life. I believe that critics who presume to dictate to writers, or writers who set themselves up as lodestones are enemies of art, since they — if they have any effect at all — deflect the aim of true writers. All writers believe themselves true writers. I believe myself a true writer, and almost the only one, though I realise this is an illusion I share with my fellow outcasts: without such illusions, the fire is liable to die.

Love was mentioned. I love my friends and hope they know it. I love my children. I love my wife. I love my art, when I am practising it. One of my illusions is that, in spite of an intolerable load of bad characteristics, I am fairly successful at loving, as the world goes. Here I use love — a reasonably disinterested sense, yet I also "love" many things full of self-interest, such as food and drink and cigars and learning and money. Even when I am being a monster of self-

Indulgence, the ascetic in me is never entirely silenced. There is an in-built preference for silence, solitude, exile.

What I have said so far gives a reasonably faithful sketch of a not especially rare sort of temperament. The main thing omitted is a sort of tremulous side, the side of me full of care and concern for people, sometimes people I know only slightly as well as those close to me. For me, I am fearful and protective: while among the things I fear for them is that they might be tainted by my devouring nihilism.

This attitude suggests that I might suppose them to be less strong than I, but it is not so. I am the weakest of persons: only my love of art and the love of people near me, and some unknown ebullient serpent within which will not die, sustains me. But others may not have my refuge. This is especially the case with children. All our particular diseases rise most into evidence when we regard the natural health and beauty of children. When childhood dies, its corpses are called adults and they enter society, which is one of the politer names of Hell. This is why we dread children even if we love them: they show us the state of our decay.

All art is a fight against decay. The things we create are our children, their deformities mercifully hidden from our own eyes. It is our nature to loathe anyone who points to the squint eyes, the hunch backs, the Hutchinsons' teeth of our progeny: the blemishes may be there, but at least the blemishes were conceived in love.

We live in a universe which is a desert of human life. Being without hope, it is therefore against hope. The artist's duty is to love and so create hope, which can be done even through his despair. To do this, he must make himself as vulnerable as it is possible, given his particular personal extremity, to be.

It will be seen this is a critique of life in general, as well as of that specialised and maimed form, the life of a writer. Criticism stands intertwined with art and I would not see them separated. When I spoke of pip-squeak critics, I was pointing to bad, as opposed to wise critics. Every creation contains its own act of criticism, directed both inwardly and outwardly. I owe as much to critics as to writers, and myself aspire to be both. In this way I may perhaps be allowed to address those who are neither, and help to inform their views. The plain, I take it, must be cultivated, for all its desolation.

Although I violate many of my principles — and there are few enough of them — in writing this piece, this sort of declaration which always contains no many falsehoods, at least I have avoided using the word Truth.

مركز من الأعمال

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Even if he never inherits a fortune, young Paul Mills seems to have inherited his father's sensible attitude towards money. And that's a lot more valuable than sudden wealth. He's been saving up for his holiday with a Lloyds Bank savings account (which means he has his own Lloyds money box).

Bob Mills and his family have been rediscovering the excitement of the age of steam, and the beauty of the Snowdonia National Park. They've come to Portmadoc from Pwllheli where they're on holiday. And Bob has, of course, arranged to cash his cheques at a Lloyds branch near to where he's staying.

Gavin Thomas is a guard on the historic Festiniog Railway. When it comes to looking after his money, he lets Lloyds Bank do that. He's also discovered how useful a personal loan from Lloyds can be. He's borrowed £325 to install central heating. With repayments over two years at a true rate of 10% p.a., his loan of £325 is one of the cheapest forms of personal finance he could possibly get.

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Wrong way to save society

The trial of the three young editors of "Oz" has become an emotional issue on both sides and is thus likely to be obscured with irrelevancies. In essence it comes down to one of the oldest battles in a democracy—the right to oppose and the right of society to defend itself. The jury found the contents of the magazine to be obscene and it is not, in all honesty, a judgment that many people who have seen the "Oz" School Kids' issue would dispute.

But the heavy sentences passed by Judge Argyle at the Old Bailey yesterday amount to a retribution on the defendants for publishing something calculated to irritate established opinion. As such the sentences offend against the very values which their imposition sought to uphold. If society wished to show its disapproval it could have done so quite adequately with a fine. To deprive the three of their liberty, and particularly for such long periods for first offenders, puts the sentences into a new dimension.

The underground press has sprung from the feeling among a section of young people that their needs are not being met by the ordinary channels of communication. That belief will have been strengthened by the outcome of the "Oz" case. The dissident minority among the young are more likely to fall back on the philosophy of

Marcuse than Voltaire, but it is still the eighteenth century values which ought to apply—we are still committed to defending the right to publish what we may disapprove of.

Every culture is subjected to the tests and strains of its youth and it would be sadly stultified if it were not. The process cannot be painless and must therefore be unpleasant for those whose values are being challenged. The idea of a counter-culture is sometimes treated as if it is something new to the mid-twentieth century instead of a normal part of the human situation throughout time. A healthy society should be able to accommodate dissent: those that get overthrown have usually brought about their own demise.

The notion that we can defend freedom by repression has only to be stated to be exposed. The editors of "Oz" acknowledge that they are extremists in their rejection of our existing culture, but that does not make a case for extreme measures against them. Obscenity is a ritual gesture against the cultural norm—no one has yet started arresting after-dinner jesters or Rugby Club celebrants—and hardly threatens the fabric of the nation. The suspicion must remain that the editors have not been jailed for their dirty words so much as their nasty thoughts. It is swampy ground for a liberal society.

The challenge on the Clyde

Could Upper Clyde Shipbuilders still be viable? Did the Conservatives always intend to kill it? These questions ought to be answered. Mr Wilson and Mr Wedgwood Benn hold to their view that UCS could still be viable and that to disintegrate the group is a crime. Mr John Davies holds to his view that UCS cannot be viable and that only the Fairfield yard should continue to build ships. The weak link in Mr Davies's argument is that the Government itself may have undermined UCS by withholding credit guarantees under the Shipbuilding Industry Act from October to February. The weak link in the Opposition argument is the lack of certainty that ships built by UCS can be competitive in price and delivery date. These matters ought to be investigated. A fair and sensible decision cannot be taken without more information on both points.

The heart of the Government's case is that the order book at UCS is too thin and the costs too high. The credits question matters, therefore, because it affects the order book. That credit guarantees were withheld seems not to be disputed: Mr Davies argues that he had to withhold them under the Shipbuilding Industry Act. This in turn seems to hinge on a legal interpretation of one phrase in the Act. Mr Benn replies that, by a remarkable coincidence, the Government found itself able to restore the credits the day before the bankruptcy of Rolls-Royce had to be announced. On the face of it, Mr Benn has gone a long way towards sustaining his charge that the Government wanted to kill UCS from the beginning. Whatever the truth of that, the absence of credits during the winter must have had a damaging effect on orders placed with UCS, besides harshly upsetting its cash flow. The Opposition estimates that if these credits had not been withheld then orders worth between £5 millions and £6 millions would have been placed in that period.

Colonels, Congress, and NATO

The military regime in Greece has been in power for over four years. It has begun to wear a look of permanence that does no credit to its associates and allies in the West. NATO, in particular, has acquiesced in the face of restricted civil and political liberties, and has appeared content to accept the undated promises of Prime Minister Papadopoulos of a return to democracy. It is welcome therefore that the House of Representatives in Washington should have voted against providing further foreign aid until the military regime mends its ways. The vote itself is not decisive. A backlog of aid remains to be delivered. It is likely that the Senate will uphold the House's decision. But President Nixon could find that "overriding requirements of the national security" justify lifting the ban. It is encouraging, all the same, that the United States has given the hint that Greece in its present political form is not as necessary to the West as the Colonels believe.

The American decision is important because of the unequalled pressure it can bring to bear. Its past record has been less than impressive. In spite of an embargo on heavy arms imposed after the 1967 coup, the total value of military equipment delivered between 1968 and 1970 exceeded by 12 per cent the amount of the three years preceding the embargo. The regime also received the blessing of visits from senior American

officials, and of "bridge building" tactics by the American Embassy. Given the limits of the Colonels' Fascist policies, and their exclusive dependence on military support, a restriction in military equipment should make them wonder where their long term backing will come from.

The US Ambassador to Greece has told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee of "growing intensity of opposition" to the military junta. He also indicated that a Western alliance and aid were still welcome to opposition groups. This might no longer be the case if the present political climate in Greece is allowed to persist and to result in a coup by a group understandably unwilling to receive support from the very sources which kept their former masters in power. There are doubts about Greece's short term value to NATO. Continued support for the present regime in Athens could be harmful to NATO's long term prospects as well.

The situation need never reach this sort of pass, if the United States recognises that a watershed has been reached. The Colonels could carry on as they are, and even develop, in time, a loyal opposition. The inconsistency between the NATO treaty and the Greek dictatorship would become hallowed. The alternative lies in the power of the United States—with the support of the rest of NATO—to put pressure on Athens for a return to democracy in the near future.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTHUMBERLAND: The North Tyne rises near the Anglo-Scottish border to flow almost due south to its confluence with the South Tyne a mile or so to the west of the market town of Hexham. In its sheer beauty North Tyne can compete with any river in Britain. At the present time controversy is raging about its future, for a reservoir is threatened which will turn a part of its present course into a great lake. Threatened is possibly not the right word. For the Derwent reservoir which now lies directly on the Northumberland-Durham county line was once much resisted, but now it has come into existence few fail to appreciate its virtues. Perhaps the same thing will happen with the proposed North Tyne reservoir? I was lucky enough to be able to spend a day last spring along this beautiful river. It was a day of limitless sunshine, after a night of slight frost, with the temperature towards noon rising to the upper fifties. We had had a rainless period of nearly a week and it was possible in a number of places to wade across the broad bed of the stream. I walked from Tarsay to Falsgrave and was quite astonished at North Tyne's wealth of bird-life. Sandpipers there were in abundance and every hundred yards or so appeared to hold a nesting pair. Wagtails, both grey and pied, flitted from rock to rock. Gorgeous black and white oystercatchers, with their bold orange beaks, kept on piping as they flew overhead. A solitary redshank streaked above the surface with plaintive cries. The chaffinch, I suppose, is one of the most numerous of birds in Britain. The cocks that day were all in brilliant spring plumage. It was amusing to watch them as they tried to imitate the flycatchers by springing into the air from some protruding rock positioned in mid-stream.

HENRY TEGNER

THE CBI have pledged to peg prices; the Chancellor has delivered a Budget booster, and the TUC waits cautiously on the sidelines of a prices and incomes policy. So where now? JOHN TORODE examines the prospects for economic stability.

A fair wind as Heath

lists on prices and incomes issue

HAROLD WILSON'S ability to stand on his head has earned him a lot of (for once unwelcome) publicity recently. But Capt. Heath's equally impressive skill at leaning at an angle of 45 degrees into the wind, while claiming to stand upright, has gone relatively unnoticed.

Perhaps this is because the opinion-formers dislike the sight of Mr Wilson doing acrobatics over the Common Market while they welcome the Prime Minister's cautious listing towards some form of prices and incomes policy. But the Government listing is certainly there. In Opposition, Mr Heath campaigned hard against the whole business of an incomes policy. It was wrong in principle and it just didn't work. Indeed it was counter-productive. It put the union's back up to no good purpose.

Now, after a year in government, ministers are going out of their way to welcome the CBI initiative in introducing their own prices policy, and are expressing the hope that the unions will rapidly follow suit with an equally voluntary period of incomes restraint.

If, as Winston Churchill once claimed, consistency is the virtue of small minds, then the Cabinet are indeed a large-minded lot. After this week's NEDC meeting one can have no doubt that the Chancellor at least has put his shirt on the success of the CBI and on a favourable response from Messrs Jones and Scanlon. Large-minded as the Cabinet must now appear, they have as yet given no indication that they are intellectual giants. They have, so far, failed to give any indication of how they square industry's delicate attempts at a do-it-yourself prices and incomes policy with their own, oft-proclaimed faith in the forces of the market.

This is more than a political debating point. It is fundamental to any judgment of the Government's handling of the industrial-economic situation over the run-up to the next

election. (After all, it is little more than three years away at the very most.)

If market forces really work as the orthodox text books would have us believe, then restraint (of prices or wages) only distorts nature's law to nobody's benefit. If they do not work, and the Government now accepts that they do not, then why wait for industry to have a go? Is there not some duty on government to take the initiative?

It need not go as far as a statutory policy which the Cabinet still swears it opposes. But ought not the Government indicate the ceiling of price increases which it would find acceptable over the next 12 months, instead of leaving it up to the CBI to conjure the magic figure of 5 per cent out of the air?

Ought not the Chancellor and Robert Carr to be indicating to Vic Feather just what the custodians of the national interest expect from him in return? Might not the men of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders argue that, if the free market has failed us on the prices and incomes front, it ought not to be overwhelming enough to condemn them to unemployment?

If the principle has gone by default... what of the practice? Will the Tory version of prices and incomes policy be any more successful than its socialist precursor? It all depends, I suspect, which member of the Government you talk to. The Employment Secretary has, it seems, more faith than most. (As a liberal, rather than a doctrinaire, Tory he has perhaps less devotion to the market than most and therefore a stronger vested interest in an alternative.)

Carr can honestly boast that the pattern is unfolding much as he hoped and planned. For months he has been telling his colleagues that the worst thing about the Wilson-Brown policy was that it was imposed on unwilling participants. This time round, a year of stagflation has forced the unions to make

an initiative (by asking Government to reflate the economy and industry to check price increases so allowing a more modest level of wage deals). This has forced the employers to respond by offering 12 months of price restraint if the Government expanded.

So, both sides of industry asked the Government to help them to be good boys. The Government responded with the mini-Budget and it is now up to the union barons and the industrialists not to exploit the situation. If they do, it is back to good old stop-go economics yet again.

As for the Chancellor, Anthony Barber, his position was even more simple. He was under overwhelming pressure to expand. But how to make it respectable? The Treasury had no great ideas and neither did he. An offer of voluntary restraint helped pull him out of a nasty hole. Although he has his doubts about the business he is duly grateful, Mr Heath, on the other hand, is said to be deeply suspicious about the whole exercise. But he is willing to give it a try.

And that is the most realistic position to adopt. One thing is certain. If the Government gave in to demands for an immediate and public declaration of intent from the unions—the counterpoint to the unilateral declaration by the 200 biggest firms in the CBI—the whole exercise would almost certainly founder. The best the Government could hope for would be to bully a meaningless formula from the TUC.

Then the press and Tory backbenchers would crucify any union which, by accident or design, broke through whatever ceiling on wages was established. More likely the unions would tell the Government and the CBI to get lost. Either way little would be gained. So far there is every indication that the pro-incomes-policy members of the Government are seeing to it that the Cabinet avoids this trap. For the present, at any rate, they will take the cautious

TUC response at its face value.

That response is, in crude terms: Wait and see. With the backing of the major unions, Vic Feather has told the Government and NEDC that, if the cost of living really does begin to level off during the next few months, then unions will be less interested in pushing stratospheric claims quite so hard. Their purpose is to protect—and improve—the real living standards of their members.

They are not interested in chalking up whacking big (money) settlements which allow them (in real terms) to do little more than stand still. In other words Feather is saying the automatic pressures of economic reality are more important than paper promises. If the employers deliver, then the unions must deliver too.

Within a few months this conviction will be put to the test. The 300,000 local government manual workers are putting in for a "substantial" increase. They are the militant "dirty jobs strikers" who caused so much chaos for the past two autumns. Then almost 300,000 miners will be demanding increases (as a negotiating position) of more than 30 per cent on basic rates. As the winter progresses electricity supply workers, gas workers, postmen and the rest will follow on.

In the private sector the broadest claim for three years will be negotiated as the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions press their demands for a "substantial" increase, plus a 35-hour week and four weeks' paid holiday.

The one hopeful factor is that most have quite explicitly set their targets on "substantial," i.e. negotiable demands. Even the miners know full well that, with coal stocks higher than they have been for years, even a prolonged strike will not win them their 30 per cent.

It all depends now on the level of the cost of living index when the bargainers get down to work after the autumn round of inactivity at the TUC and Labour Party conferences.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A dubious leisure to offer

Sir—The patrician disdain for the common lot shown by the "Environmentalists" was well displayed in the letters by Dr Davoli and Mr Wright (August 4). Typically, Dr Davoli concludes that the conflict between economic growth and environmental conservation must be resolved by more serious consideration. Faith, surely, can move mountains of filth!

But Derek Wright embodies Guardian Man at his worst. Apparently, UCS workers ought to see looming unemployment "not as a stigma but as a worthwhile opportunity for creative leisure." His lack of contact with the realities of life beggars description. Let them eat leisure, indeed!

For the benefit of others bemused by liberal conservationists, let it be spelled out: man comes first. Anthony Tucker's

article on "Spaceship Earth," like G. Rattazzi Taylor's book "The Biological Time Bomb," poses issues not of how to stifle class conflict, but how to stifle the continuing ravages of a class society. Pollution has not sprung fully armed from the dragon's teeth of National Conservatism, but it has sprung from vast areas of the world from the 1760s onwards. The answer is not "classless society" head-burying, but an honest examination of decision-making in a class divided society.

The UCS crisis is endemic to the capitalist system, and "workers' control" as presently posed is no answer. Likewise, the crisis of the Redundancy Payments Fund will deepen as closures continue especially after the much vaunted entry to the EEC is made. No, the only viable workers' control is one which strikes at the roots of ownership of industry. Mill-

tant-sounding leaders who want to work within the existing management/ownership structure will only betray the victimised UCS workers.

Mr Wright's concern for the "quality of life" in abstract would sound more sincere if it included the quality of an unemployed man's family's life. The answer isn't unlimited technological growth, nor is it unemployment justified as a curb on pollution. Only a fully planned society, unpolled by profit-hungry private enterprise, can ensure a healthy environment. I wonder where those who have suddenly discovered pollution have been living all their lives: the Black Country? the Swansea Valley? I think not—Yours faithfully,

D. E. Spilsbury.
12 Warren Avenue,
Moseley,
Birmingham.

The perils of direction

Sir—Isn't it time someone explored the producer-director myth? Terry Coleman's interview (July 30) with my friend David Conroy made him appear a monster of ambition and depravity. Where is the gentle, redemptive colleague of "Portrait of a Lady" and "Roads to Freedom" with whom I have worked so amicably? A generalissimo to the director's staff!

The director is like the captain of a ship with the owner travelling aboard—sometimes an uncomfortable posture. The owner, paying the wages, may order the ship to put ashore to load coals for Newcastle, but if he interferes with the navigation—as usually he has no master's ticket—woe betide him and the ship.

Any director who "works-as-a-team-and-does-it-the-producer's-way" courts disaster; his ship will either founder on the rocks of indecision or be becalmed in the shoals of banality.—Yours faithfully,

James Cellan Jones.
2 Murrells Road,
Kew, Surrey.

Wide awake to criticism

Sir—We, the children of Peter Hall, would like to object to your article of August 3 about Michael Birkett and Peter Brook's "King Lear." In Michael Behr's article it was stated that Peter Hall was there "with his two children who dozed politely through most of the film."

In fact we watched every frame of the film and thoroughly enjoyed it. We can only say that since Michael Behr was watching the audience so intently he must have been thoroughly bored with the film. This would have placed him in great danger of "dozing" himself.

Christopher Hall (aged 14),
Jennifer Hall (12),
Mongewell Park,
Wallingford, Berkshire.

A disturbing situation

Sir—Our social security advice service has recently dealt with two cases similar to that of Mr Bevan, reported by you (August 4), who found that his student's grant was intended to last until the end of August and had his supplementary benefit reduced accordingly.

One of these cases was that of a man with a large family to support, who had actually completed his course and needed financial help between the end of term and starting a job. His situation was desperate but the Department of Health and Social Security refused to pay benefit in full, in spite of the fact that his grant like Mr Bevan's was below supplementary benefit level even during the academic year.

The only comfort that the Awards Division of the Department of Education and Science could offer was the smug statement that our client was likely to be worse off as a teacher than he had been as a student—which appears to be untrue. In neither of the two cases had the situation been made clear in advance by the local education authorities.

A detailed inquiry into the problems of coordinating student grants and social security is obviously needed. While these problems are being sorted out, however, there is an urgent need for the Department of Health and Social Security to adopt a more flexible policy in dealing with the victims of the present muddle.—Yours truly,

Tony Lynes.

Child Poverty Action Group,
Oxford and District Branch.

Unkind cut

Sir—Factory farm meat (Letters, August 3) is most labelled as such, because if it were it would not be bought.—Yours faithfully,

A. James.
1 Anne's Road,
Broadstairs,
Kent.

More letters, page 12

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PARLIAMENT

Wilson calls it 'a crime' to strike down Upper Clyde

It would be a crime now to strike down the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and disintegrate it "without giving it a chance," said Mr Wilson to Labour cheers in the Commons. The Opposition Leader was intervening in a debate on a motion to adjourn the House for the summer recess.

Mr Wilson said the visit of Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade, to Glasgow on Tuesday was not an unqualified success. "No one who attended his meetings could have felt that the exercise—undertaken far too late—was a success, either from the point of view of helping to find a solution to the problem, or even from the point of view of a public relations exercise."

One thing Mr Davies had said in Glasgow which he (Mr Wilson) was prepared to take at face value, was that Mr Davies was ready to think again. The House expected him to consider proposals put to him, including one from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. Although Mr Wilson said he would not support it, it was that the Government should take over responsibility for the yards for five years to facilitate a run-down at the rate of 500 workers every six months.

The Opposition had proposed the Government should take over financial responsibility and advance the necessary finance over a long enough period "because we take the view that this is a viable institution."

The UCS problem was one of acute cash flow, said Mr Wilson. "All the evidence I heard yesterday suggests it is likely to be viable and that it is being strangled because of the financial grip rather than any regard to the efficiency of the yard."

There will be no criticism of the Secretary for Trade and Industry, or the Government, if they change course on this.

He thought Mr Davies must have returned from Glasgow "pretty shattered" by his experience. "When the Prime Minister is in Scotland next month he should make it his business to see all those who can help him in taking the right decision on UCS—management, trade unions, shop stewards and civic heads."

Mr Wilson wanted an assurance that "no action will be taken in this matter in furtherance of the closure programme until the Prime Minister and others have gone and seen this problem on the ground."

"I was in no doubt last week this was a wrong decision. I am much more convinced now," he said. "If the Prime Minister will go with an open mind and look at these problems and talk to these people, he will get a very different impression from that which he might have got through reading, rather hurriedly against other pressures, documents which have been produced in the recesses of Whitehall."

Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the House, said Mr Wilson had asked him for an assurance that the Secretary for Trade and Industry would be ready to consider alternative proposals, as Mr Davies had made clear when he was in Glasgow. "I can readily give an assurance that the Secretary for Trade and Industry will be ready to consider any proposals put to him," he said.

Earlier, in a written reply to Mr Edward Taylor (C. Cathcart), Mr Davies said some approaches had been made to the Official Liquidator about purchasing assets of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. He could not properly disclose the nature of these approaches, but "the Government does not rule out the possibility of financial assistance to purchasers" he added.

MPs lose last day debates

For the first time for at least a quarter of a century, and probably much longer, MPs lost their traditional right to have a series of debates on a variety of topics on the last sitting before going on holiday.

They were "lost" mainly because of an unusual change in the order of business. Normally, the motion asking the Commons to approve the date on which the House will rise and the date of return—in this case October 18—is put down for debate at least one day before the actual rising date. This time, however, it

was down yesterday and took precedence over the listed, usual adjournment debates. As the House was rising on a Thursday, the first hour was devoted to questions. Then followed two lengthy statements by Ministers on atomic energy and the gas industry. The debate on the motion fixing the holiday dates did not start until 1 p.m. After about 2½ hours, during which the situation in Ulster had been raised, and it was clear that many other MPs, including Mr Harold Wilson, wanted to raise other matters, it was obvious that the ordinary adjournment debates could not be reached.

It is expected that the new session of Parliament will open on Tuesday, November 2, said Mr William Whitelaw, Leader of the House. This will follow the six-day Common Market debate in the overspill period of this session. In the Lords, Lord Hailsham announced the Royal Assent to 23 Acts of Parliament, including the Industrial Relations Act, the Housing Act, the Social Security Act, the Finance Act, the Hijacking Act, the Civil Aviation Act, and the Education (Milk) Act.

Crown Agents 'answer only to principals'

The Government had no direct control over the Crown Agents, who were entirely responsible to their own principals, Lord Lothian, Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs told the Lords.

He was replying to Lord Selkirk (C), who had asked whether the Government was satisfied that the investment policy pursued by the Crown Agents for overseas governments and administrations was calculated to render best assistance to the economy of this country.

Lord Selkirk said although the Crown Agents invested very large sums of public money, the Government had no routine discussions on investment policy, gave no approval for investments, and certainly had no

power to direct the Crown Agents in any way. Lord Lothian said that the Crown Agents invested funds on behalf of their overseas principals who were mostly independent governments and other public bodies. "They do this on the instructions and authority of their principals and the British Government does not intervene in these operations."

Lord Selkirk said he had had no written coordination with the Guardian although he was aware that some of its staff are not insensitive to this subject if one sees today's issue.

Lord Fiddie (Lab) asked if the Crown Agents were appointed by the Government. "Can the Government confirm or deny that executives of the Crown Agents hold shares in companies promoted with Crown Agents funds?"

Lord Lothian said the agents were appointed by the Government, but he would like to say nothing on the other question.

Lady White (Lab) said: "We have all, I suppose, read the Guardian this morning and I am sure it will be appreciated that we would wish to have some comment about the allegations in it, for they are very disquieting."

Lord Lothian said he had not read the Guardian article fully. "But I have no reason to suspect that it is substantially inaccurate. I would like time to consider the matter."

Lord Brockway (Lab) said: "In view of your view that the Guardian article may not be

substantially inaccurate, can you answer two questions? First, to whom the Agents were responsible, and secondly, 'Are the developing countries aware that their money is being used to benefit London property owners, bankers, other private enterprise, enabling individuals in the words of the Guardian to build up personal fortunes?'

Lord Lothian repeated that the agents were responsible to their principals whoever they may be. "The other item was a matter for the Crown Agents. Their principals have every right to ask the agents how they are re-investing their money and what activities they are indulging in. I can say no more."

Lord Pargiter (Lab) asked if the agents enjoyed legal immunity under the Crown. Lord Lothian could not say.

Lord Thornycroft, former Conservative Chancellor, said: "While there has been criticism of the Crown Agents, they have for many years done a very good job of work and we might end up in a worse position if we changed things too rapidly."

Lord Davies of Leek (Lab) said that given the excellent work done by the Crown Agents in South-east Asia and he would cast no aspersions. "But when public money is involved, should we not try to see that as much information as possible is given to Parliament?"

Lord Lothian said that point would be examined. Lord Selkirk added at the end: "The sooner all these points are answered—in public—the better."

Tragedy looming in Ulster says Callaghan

The Shadow Home Secretary, Mr Callaghan told the Commons "I don't think I have ever approached the Irish situation with as deep a sense of foreboding and impending tragedy as I do today."

He went on: "I say that, without wishing to be a Cassandra but I recognise only too well the intractable nature of the situation which the Government is confronted with. It is clear the Government have, so far, failed either to reconcile the minority or reassure the majority, and it is because of this that the instrument for which we are primarily responsible, the army, is faced with a worsening in its own position. They are being asked to carry responsibility for a situation which the politicians have failed to resolve," he said.

Mr Callaghan said the nature of the army's basic task had changed in the past two years. They went in to keep the peace between the communities, but the immediate task, had long since gone, especially with the "declaration of war on them by the IRA."

They were faced with a situation where they had to increasingly engage on hunting down individual IRA members—men who are misguided, men who are willing to murder and to die for their belief in a United Ireland."

Mr Callaghan said whatever the Home Secretary was doing, he did not give the public appearance of activity. Mr Maundling had practical common sense, "but I wish he had rather less common sense on this subject and was using his psychology a little."

We were one week away from the Apprentice Boys' March. The House had a right to ask what the Home Secretary's views on this were "because we could be faced with a disaster after August 12."

He understood from press reports that it was the army's view that this march should be cancelled. "With respect to Mr Faulkner, I do not think it is sufficient for him to say that because this is a traditional march, it must go on."

Mr Callaghan said the IRA were getting bolder. They were intimidating some of the Catholics. "There are many members of the minority who have no desire to assist the IRA or to see them taking the part they are doing. But they are fright-

ened to say so except to me or someone who is not in a position. My other fear is that this disease is going to spread to the south and involve the Republic. The south must be brought into the picture much more than it has been hitherto."

The Home Secretary, Mr. Callaghan, said he had not made a statement to the House because there was no new announcement to be made. He is clear whether or not the IRA had declared war on the British Army. This was absolutely true.

He also agreed that the IRA constituted a small part of the Catholic community and that intimidation was being practised on the minority. If we could bring forward, prosecute, and convict any of those who were responsible for IRA outrages we would not hesitate to do so.

It was for the Northern Ireland Government to make a decision about whether or not the Apprentice Boys' March should be allowed to take place.

Safeguards on flights

Legislation requiring organisers of charter flights to return passengers' fares and pay compensation if a flight was cancelled due to a breach of regulations, was urged by Mr. Greville Janner (Lab, Leicester NW).

In a written reply the Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr. Anthony Grant told him that the Civil Aviation Act would confer powers to make regulations as to the terms of travel organisers' licences.

"We have it in mind that these regulations should be broad enough to allow the CA to require a travel organiser to refund money in these circumstances, and possibly also to require that there should be security of some kind so that the money will always be available," he said. "Meanwhile, pending passengers would be prudent to deal only with reputable travel organisers."

The Trade Minister, Mr. Michael Noble, is considering proposals for a code of practice in relation to affinity group charter flights.

Assurances sought on East Bengal

Mr Bernard Braine (C, South East Essex) said it would be utterly wrong to go into the long recess without assurances as to what the international community and the Government were doing about the tragic situation in Bengal.

Mr Braine said it was quite possible there would be a major famine there by autumn, and by then 10 million more people could have crossed from Pakistan to India.

The British Government should be doing all it could

behind the scenes to persuade the friends of the two countries to use their influence to start a dialogue between the Pakistan Government and some representative bodies in East Pakistan.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Lab, East Ham N) said, having seen something of the conflict at first hand: "I can say that I have never known anything so terrible."

Mrs Judith Hart, Opposition spokesman on overseas aid, it would be most dangerous to regard the present tragedy of

refugees in India and the tragedy within East Bengal as in any way involving some kind of conflict between India and Pakistan.

She asked for assurances that the Government would urgently look into this question and ensure that the voluntary agencies would be able to carry out their contribution with the help of further financial assistance from the Government at once.

Mr John Stonehouse (Lab, Wednesbury) said that the world community was con-

cerned about genocide, "the worst crime the world has known since the days of Hitler."

The Leader of the House, Mr William Whitelaw, said: "The fact that Parliament will be in recess will in no way diminish the efforts of the Government to work towards a political settlement which would make possible the return of the refugees."

"We are perfectly prepared to consider requests for further aid relief and play a full part in any aid work carried out."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Albert must not be moved

Sir—Taking heart from your leading article on July 10, entitled "Lessons for conservationists" I am writing to you to express the surprise and alarm of the North-west Regional Council of the RIBA at Manchester City Council's decision to remove the Albert Memorial in Albert Square. The decision is surprising because it is only a fortnight since the Town Hall Committee has been left literally rot—the four corner pinnacles were taken down a few years ago because they had become unsafe—and has been disfigured by floodlights. One wonders where these would be placed on the new fountain. There is, of course, the added complication that, as a grade two listed building, the memorial could not be removed without the expressed consent of the Minister for the Environment.

The members of the North West Regional Council feel that Manchester Corporation should be applauded for the firmness with which, in the Rio Tinto affair, it defended not merely the waterworks interest but also those of the local farmers and But they feel that the decision regarding the Albert Memorial will damage the image of Manchester both literally and metaphorically.

Through your columns, they hope to urge the Corporation to prove wrong the rumour that it is deliberately neglecting its responsibilities to maintain the national heritage of listed buildings. Yours faithfully,

John Champness,
(North West Regional Secretary),
Royal Institute of British Architects,
115 Portland Street,
Manchester 1.

Unreal dilemma

Sir—Dennis Johnson's report "Mohammed's Moonshot" (July 29) highlights once again the intellectual bankruptcy of the Moslem scholars (Uleas) and all too common ignorance of the purposes of a Carnet de Passage en Douane.

Unless one has a Carnet de Passage it is not possible temporarily to import a vehicle into certain countries without depositing substantial funds against possible claims for import duties and taxes. As a service to its members the AA issues carnets of the Authority of the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme and thereby acts as a guarantor that the member will meet any Customs claims.

But the member has a personal responsibility under international law to see that the carnet is correctly stamped on entry and exit to countries requiring this document and that it is discharged according to the regulations. When Mr Stevens returned Carnet No. 598527 to the AA it was found that although it contained an exit stamp for Tunisia, there was no entry stamp. In our very considerable experience

The driver's responsibility

this might be interpreted by the Tunisian authorities as evidence of a breach of regulations and could result in Mr Stevens being required to pay substantial import duties.

Consequently, to save him from a possible and wrongful claim as a result of his not obtaining an entry stamp at the Tunisian frontier, we asked him to provide a statutory inspection report as evidence that his Land-Rover was returned to Britain.

The Automobile Association receives claims from certain countries for taxes and Customs duties many years after a vehicle has been returned to Great Britain and when proof of re-export is much more difficult. We would like to remind readers of the Guardian that a Carnet de Passage is an important international legal document and that failure to observe the regulations, as Mr Stevens did, can result in heavy financial penalties. Yours

S. Dyer,
General Manager,
Travel Division,
The Automobile Association,
London WC2.

An opportunity missed

Sir—Would it not be fair to comment that the Parliamentary Labour Party missed a great opportunity by turning in such poor numbers at the end of the emergency debate on the devastating proposals for UCS. There were fully 40 Labour MPs who, for a variety of reasons, failed to turn up—half past six on a Monday evening to record their vote. Here was a magnificent occasion to show just before the long summer holiday a tremendous show of sympathy with Scotland (without those 50 Labour members there will never be a Labour administration and to get the Tory majority down to little over a dozen. The one seventh of the Parliamentary Labour Party was absent to be deplored and I for one member of the party feel acutely disappointed.—Yours sincerely,

Roger Thomas,
Ffynnon wen,
Capel Hendre,
Ammanford, South Wales.

Sole function

Sir—If there is anything guaranteed to rally erring Catholics to the defence of the Pope it is an article by George Armstrong. Anyone who is Catholic, or better still, who has lived in Rome, will know not incredibly wrong he tends to get things. One even begins to wonder whether he might be secret agent of the Curia.

He burst into whimsy (Jul 31) about what people cannot wear in St Peter's. But people have to take off their shoes in mosques, men are expected to wear hats in synagogues and are not allowed to Troop the Colour without furry hats. I do not like when going to tea at Buckingham Palace.

The other factor—probably equally beyond Mr Armstrong—is that although it may not look like it, St Peter's is primarily a church and not a palace.—Yours faithfully,

Richard Barnes,
26 Wilton Gardens,
Southampton SO1 2QR.

Sir—Thanks to George Armstrong's strong for his article on visitation to St Peter's (July 31). It's nice to know that the English court are not alone in upholding decent standards. However, the authorities proper realise that moral scruples should not be allowed to interfere where money is involved. Unless things have changed since recently, tourists walking round the Sistine Chapel will pass numerous beggars under the Vatican walls, hoping for some crumbs from the rich man's table.

I must say I prefer our system where we keep the poor in their proper place, out of sight—but with values like these, who wants an alternative society?—Yours faithfully,
Richard Barnes,
10 Shakespeare Avenue,
Egmont,
Cumbria.

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London: 129 Kingsway WC2.

ICI in £10M yarn deal

ICI has agreed to acquire a small public company, a move which has been reached on the terms for the sale of the company's shares. The deal is for the acquisition of the whole of the shares of the company, which is a subsidiary of ICI. The deal is valued at £10 million. The company is a textile manufacturer. The deal is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company. The deal is expected to be completed in the near future.

Safeguard on flight

Legislation requiring a charter flight to be operated by a British operator has been introduced. The legislation is designed to ensure that the flight is operated by a British operator. The legislation is part of a package of measures designed to support the British aircraft industry. The legislation is expected to be passed in the near future.

Court post

Mr Gordon Symm has been appointed Recorder of Hereford. Mr Symm is a qualified solicitor and has been working in the legal profession for many years. He is expected to take up his duties in the near future.

ROYAL DUTCH/SHELL

Tackling the cost problem

While the Royal Dutch/Shell group of companies is easing out of the oil business, it is at the same time tackling the cost problem. The group is looking for ways to reduce its costs and improve its efficiency. The group is also looking for ways to diversify its operations. The group is expected to announce its plans in the near future.

KINLOCH

Fortunate twist

As far as margins are concerned, there is a fortunate twist in the right direction. The group is looking for ways to improve its margins and reduce its costs. The group is also looking for ways to diversify its operations. The group is expected to announce its plans in the near future.

Currency markets confused as France explains new moves

By TOM TICKELL

Currency markets were confused and unsettled yesterday as the Bank of France explained its new moves to prevent speculative dollars from flowing into Paris.

The French banks had been angry with the plans they had originally received, many suggesting that they were confusing and others describing them as "unacceptable". But after a meeting with the authorities they seemed much happier, though the Bank of France itself was careful to say that the meeting had only been to explain and not to negotiate.

Some changes however seem to have been made in the exchange controls. The banks themselves are to be responsible for policing the arrangements and deciding whether dollars come in are speculative. They will have to be tough on big transactions but they will not have to make "superhuman efforts" on the smaller movements.

Some dealers in London suggested that in asking for francs in exchange for dollars, they need only be a little vague about their clients' reasons for wanting them—either with or without a French bank's connivance—to be assured of getting their money. But others stressed that there were still strong controls. The banks will have to maintain the balance between their foreign lending and borrowing as it was earlier this week, and there are severe penalties for those caught breaking the rules.

There were big dollars sales in most European markets, though several were very hesitant until the new French rules became clearer. In Frankfurt the dollar was weak all day, closing at DM 3.4425. This is 85 points down on its opening level and brings the dollar to more than 6.25 per cent down on old official level.

At one point the Bundesbank came in to buy dollars, if only on a very small scale, or otherwise the fall would have been greater still. In London the Bank of England was probably supporting the dollar, and over the day it strengthened slightly though it is still extremely weak—probably for technical reasons.

In Zurich and Paris the dollar was also very close to its official floor, and central banks were in the markets buying dollars to ensure that it did not fall through but there were occasional surges of buying, and nervousness was the main characteristic in both markets.

Gold, which is the traditional hedge for people worried by currency movements, started at \$42.75 an ounce—or 30 cents above its level on Wednesday afternoon—though the price did not move very much over the day.

Most dealers in London suggest that the main result of the French moves would be to keep the present crisis on the boil, but stress that the main question is the future of the dollar. A few believe that the aim was to lure the market into assuming that there would be no further moves, before a quick surprise revaluation of the franc but most take the measures at face value, saying that if they succeed in keeping hot money out of France, it will only direct the flows into sterling, the D-mark and the Swiss franc.

The Bank of France announced yesterday that its assets abroad had increased by nearly 1,000 million francs in the past week, most of them from short-term borrowing. There could be similar flows into other central banks if the French move succeeds, but it will still only represent a shift in the trouble's centre of gravity.

The pound

Currency	Market Rate	Previous Closing Rate
US Dollar	2.94	2.94
Swiss Franc	2.00	2.00
Deutsche Mark	3.44	3.44
Italian Lira	193.00	193.00
Japanese Yen	160.00	160.00
French Franc	6.55	6.55
Spanish Peseta	166.67	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00	200.00
Belgian Franc	36.36	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.76	3.76
Austrian Schilling	13.76	13.76
Greek Drachma	34.00	34.00
Irish Punt	7.88	7.88
Scottish Pound	10.66	10.66
Welsh Pound	10.66	10.66
Bank of England Official Rate	2.94	2.94

More see BBC

The BBC yesterday claimed a majority ratio of 52 viewers to ITV's 48 for July. The number who viewed one or more BBC-TV programmes on an average day in July was 24 million, the corresponding ITV figure being 21,050,000, the corporation says.

Shrewd move on bid

GLYNWED, the builders' merchant chain, has made a shrewd move when it announced its "touch-and-go" offer for Twyford shortly before its interim results.

Yesterday it reported pre-tax profits up 94 per cent at £3.4 million for the six months ended June which was good enough to send the shares up 10 1/2p to a new high of 173p in after hours dealings.

The rise in share price pushes up the value of the group's offer for the Twyford shares by 8p to 109p per share which may be just enough to persuade Twyford shareholders to accept the terms when the official documents are sent out on Monday.

The Twyford directors have understandably rejected the bid from Glynwed and advised their shareholders to do likewise. In the past five years the company has increased pre-tax profits from £480,000 to £1,058,000 but Glynwed's offer only gives the shareholders a company an exit price-earnings ratio of just under 15.

On the other hand Twyford shares are up from 85p to 39p this year to close yesterday at 110p and many holders may find Glynwed's offer just too good to miss.

Glynwed's preliminary statements show that the original group raised its profits by 11 per cent with the rest of the price coming from new acquisitions.

The board forecasts that profits for the second half of the year will at least equal the first six months which means pre-tax profits of not less than £6,738,000, against £5,048,000.

There is an interim dividend of 12 1/2 per cent and a forecast of total payments for the year of not less than 30 per cent, against 28 1/2 per cent for 1970.

Bovril urges refusal of bid

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The chairman of Bovril, Mr Hugh Lawson Johnstone, in a statement issued yesterday, strongly advised shareholders not to accept the new offer from Cavenham Foods and said that the Bovril board was currently discussing the basis of an improved offer by Rowntree Mackintosh.

And to make absolutely sure that people got the message Bovril immediately dispatched telegrams to its shareholders advising them to ignore the Cavenham offer.

Meanwhile it was also disclosed that Mr Juan Del Azar, an Argentine businessman and director of Harrods (Buenos Aires), has been in talks with William Brandt, the London merchant bank, with a view to taking over part of Bovril or making an outright bid for the whole company.

Exchange problems

Mr Del Azar is believed to represent a group of six companies with interests in cattle, banking, property, insurance, and meat packing, and they have apparently acquired a significant percentage of the Bovril shares on the London market.

It is not considered likely that this consortium will make an outright bid for Bovril, since there would be problems with exchange control regulations and it certainly has not presented itself to Bovril as a "bona fide offerer."

However Mr Del Azar has been in touch with both Cavenham and Rowntree with a view to the possible having-off of Bovril's Argentine interests should either one of them eventually gain control of the company.

A spokesman for Brands had "nothing to say" on whether Mr Del Azar had been working together with Rowntree on the new offer for Bovril.

Beecham, the food and drug group, is a fourth party which has announced that it may join the takeover battle for Bovril.

Bovril's share price closed unchanged last night at 45 1/2p which is 33p per share more than under the terms of the revised offer by Cavenham.

Rowntree's earlier offer which was also recommended by the Bovril board was worth just 35 1/2p.

Highest ever contracts in power project

By PETER ROGERS

Some of the biggest contracts ever placed by the electrical industry went yesterday to GEC and Babcock and Wilcox, which between them are to share £107 million worth of work on the £215 million Isle of Grain oil-fired power station in Kent.

This follows the letters of intent received by the companies, and already announced. The British Steel Corporation has another £10 million worth of structural steelwork contracts and John Laing Construction has £33 million worth of civil engineering work, the Central Electricity Generating Board said yesterday.

All the companies are being given much greater responsibility for the on-site construction of the station.

English Electric-AEI Turbine Generators—a GEC subsidiary with factories in Manchester, Rugby, Stafford and Larn—will build all five of the giant 660 MW turbine generators, worth a total of £45 million with an extra £5 million for installing the generators on site. All its factories will have a share of the work.

GEC said that this was the largest single order ever placed for generating plant anywhere in the world. The station, of 3,300 MW capacity, is also thought to be the biggest of its kind anywhere, and is due to start producing power towards the end of 1975.

Babcock and Wilcox's contract, worth £37 million, is for designing and building the boilers. Another £20 million worth of on-site work putting the steam-raising plant, is also due to go to the company.

The smaller £20 million contract will be phased over the next eight years because the station will not be entirely completed until 1979.

The CEGB called the Isle of Grain project a new departure because supervision of site erection work has been entrusted to five main contractors instead of the 100 or so which have been involved before.

Cutting the number down is expected to lead to streamlining of labour relations and site management and planning and will be more uniform working conditions and take home pay for similar jobs in different parts of the site, removing the cause of many squabbles.

The CEGB's site manager will not have to coordinate 100 companies. He will be able to work with a management group of the five main contractors.

Problems of co-ordination have led to an average 18 months' delay on new power stations. The CEGB said the delay was still much the same, but it was catching up with the backlog. This year's plant commissioning is on target for an eventual total of 4,500MW.

Reynolds Parsons, the Newcastle group, is not going to be made any happier by the announcement, because its next chance of a big generating plant order—the Sizewell B nuclear station—has been postponed for at least 12 months. Similarly, Clarke Chapman John Thompson, the boiler-makers will have to wait an extra year at least for its orders on Sizewell B.

Meanwhile, GEC congratulated itself yesterday on its fat order books. The company said that it was now building 11 of the total of 18 giant 660MW sets which have been ordered by the CEGB.

Mr J. K. Souter, managing director of English Electric-AEI Turbine Generators, said: "Completion of our rationalisation programme means that we can easily cope with our £150 million order book."

The CEGB is also asking the Government for consent to the redevelopment of the site of its Taylor's Lane power station at Willesden, in the London Borough of Brent, with a £6.5 million gas turbine peak load 150MW station.

This is the fifth application in the present programme of gas turbine stations and more are coming.

Challenge to ICL support evidence

By our Technology Correspondent

Honeywell, the computer and automation company, yesterday attacked International Computers and the Government over evidence given at a Commons inquiry into the computer industry.

Mr Don Brosnan, chairman and managing director of Honeywell in Britain, disputed statements made by Sir John Wall, ICL chairman, and Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, about Government price preference for ICL.

Sir John Wall had said that ICL did not get contracts from the Government because of the special price preference policy—which had never been used by the company. Mr Brosnan contested this in a written statement.

He also contested Sir John Eden's comment that preferential treatment in Government ordering would apply to US computer companies which manufactured in Britain. "As we see it, the procurement policy for Government computers as published makes no allowance for preference to other manufacturers."

Sir John Eden's view that price preference had played no part in enabling British firms to win Government contracts was "obvious," Mr Brosnan said, because only ICL had been asked to tender in the majority of cases. "Over the past year single tenders accounted for 84 per cent of ICL's Government orders for large machines," he said.

Orders worth £38 million had been placed since 1968 for Government computers of which almost £29 million went to ICL by tender, Mr Brosnan said.

Of the balance open to other manufacturers, ICL got three quarters

Truman at 451p

Watney Mann yesterday revealed it had bought a parcel of shares in Truman Hanbury Buxton for 451p each—but stressed that no decision on its next move had yet been reached.

The parcel was 167,000 shares in one block. They came on offer yesterday afternoon only 10 minutes before Grand Metropolitan Hotels announced its revised offer. It was the biggest line on offer for some days.

The price of 451p is some 10p above the value of GM's latest bid, and about the same amount above yesterday's closing price for Truman.

Meanwhile, GM yesterday announced further details regarding the warrants it is offering Truman shareholders. Each warrant will carry the entitlement to subscribe for GM shares at 205p between 1972 and 1978.

HEPWORTH CERAMIC HOLDINGS LIMITED

Profits increase 11.6% in mixed trading conditions

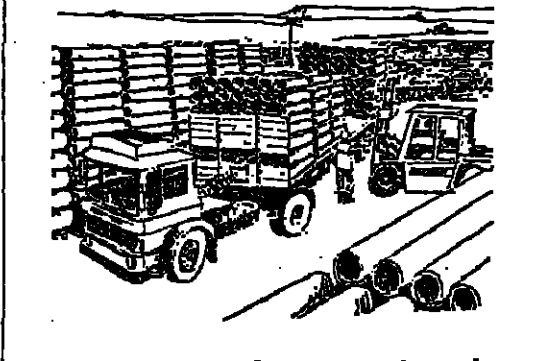
"We have come successfully through a difficult period in our development..." John F. Booth (Chairman)

The Annual General Meeting will be held on September 3rd 1971. The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr John F. Booth.

THE HEPWORTH IRON COMPANY LTD.

The building industry, which constitutes the major market for our vitrified clay pipes, remained depressed until the early spring of the current year when an upturn in demand was registered.

The programme of production rationalisation was continued through the closure of selected traditional works. This policy enabled us to increase outputs from our modern tunnel kiln units and thereby minimise the effects of steadily rising costs. Sales of HEP-Slave, our plain and flexible jointed pipe, have been up to our highest expectations. Moreover, the recent revival in the private house building programme, requiring more underground drainage than the type of construction carried out by public authorities, should be to our advantage.



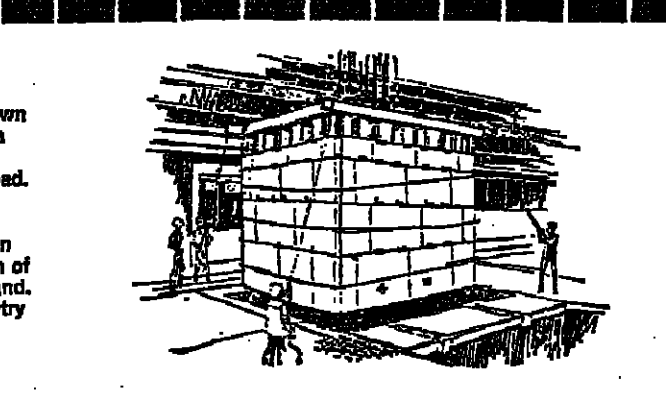
In Plastics, the year was for us very much one of acquisition and consolidation. This phase is now complete—though I do not by any means rule out further acquisitions—and we have today an organisation capable of moving forward progressively.

GR-STEIN REFRACTORIES LTD.

Virtually all the markets we serve have been very active throughout the major part of the year and our own trading has been excellent. In recent months however there have been definite signs of a slowing down in this level of activity. With the prospect before us of a reduction in the demand from the home market we are taking active steps to intensify our marketing effort abroad.

In the course of the year we completed Phase II of the plant at Workop designed to anticipate the future requirements of the British Steel Corporation for Oxygen Converter Linings. We also expanded a substantial sum of money on improvements to the firebrick plants in Scotland. A £1.5 million investment has been commenced at Bawtry for the production of carbon blocks for the aluminium, iron-making and chemical industries.

RESULTS—Year Ended 31st March					
	1971	1970			
	£'000	£'000			
Turnover	60,655	49,886			
Profits					
Pipes & Ancillary Products	2,886	3,105			
Refractories	3,057	2,106			
Industrial Sands	1,701	1,443			
Engineering & Miscellaneous	283	138			
Total Trading Profit	7,937	6,792			
Less Interest Charges	972	549			
Profit before Taxation	6,965	6,243			
Dividends	1,738	1,711			
Net Assets Employed	41,392	37,380			
Earnings per Share	4.7p	4.0p			
Numbers Employed	11,600	11,500			
Growth Record					
Amounts in millions of pounds					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Equity Capital Employed	13.77	17.01	28.43	28.57	32.53
Profits before Tax	2.90	4.12	5.21	6.24	8.97
Profits after Tax	1.68	2.28	2.85	3.40	4.94
Ordinary dividends	0.73	1.26	1.57	1.71	1.74
Retained Profits	0.95	0.87	1.20	1.51	2.65
Depreciation	1.21	1.84	2.27	2.61	3.89



BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SAND LTD.

This company supplies the major proportion of all sand used in British foundries and glass works. Demand remained at a high level and new records once again have been achieved. In recent months, however, there has been a noticeable lessening in demand from foundry customers. During the year fresh ground has been broken in an important



section of the potteries industry. Our Oakmoor plant is situated on the edge of The Potteries and we have developed products which will provide a local alternative to materials hitherto hauled over long distances and sometimes from abroad. At our King's Lynn works a major extension is being carried out which will double our capacity for the production of Fasilite resin coated sands.

ENGINEERING AND MISCELLANEOUS

Most of the companies in this section increased their profits, particularly The Hephworth Iron Co. (Engineering) Ltd. which produces machine tool controls and North Derbyshire Engineering Co. Ltd. producing the Norde rubber spring vehicle suspension.

LIQUIDITY

Despite the apparent excellence of the cash flow resulting from the level of profitability and monies retained through depreciation charges, our outflows were substantially greater. As a result it was decided that further permanent capital should be raised in the form of Debenture Stock. The decision has in fact been implemented on 12th July with the placing of £7,500,000 10 1/4% Debenture Stock.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Whilst in the short term we have to operate in a largely stagnant economy, I am convinced of the Company's strength and ability, not only to do this successfully but what is more to take advantage of the many opportunities which the future offers to us. During the year we have been fortunate in bringing to the Board Mr Stanislas Emms, a leading producer of industrial sands in Europe and for many years a director of British Industrial Sand and General Refractories Group. With his wide knowledge of European affairs he will make a valuable contribution to our efforts further to expand our overseas activities.

We have come successfully through a difficult period in our development due in no small measure to the efforts and loyalties of management and employees at all levels. To them all I express my appreciation.

Price indices for regions suggested

By Our Political Correspondent

Proposals for regular assessments of differences in retail prices between regions, and between periods of time, have been made by the retail price index advisory committee in a report published by the Department of Employment yesterday.

The committee proposes that annual inter-regional indices, and quarterly inter-temporal indices, could be introduced for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and Greater London. The committee mentions the number of organisations and people who would welcome such information—for example, those changing jobs between the north and south of Britain who want

information about regional differences in prices. The committee drew special attention to the importance and difficulty of comparing housing costs.

A minority of the committee, particularly the spokesman for the CBI, opposed the publication of regional indices of prices on the grounds that they would complicate national wage negotiations and could have an inflationary effect.

The committee reports that the question whether the publication of separate price indices for any part of the UK could have an inflationary effect on wage negotiations is 'difficult and of considerable importance, but is not an issue on which the committee could make any claim to special competence.'

Mr Paul Bryan, Minister of State for Employment, told Mr Kenneth Lewis (C. Rutland and Stamford) in a written Parliamentary reply yesterday that Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment, would have talks on the report with the CBI and TUC, and with other interests concerned.

Proposals for retail price indices for regions: Cmd 4748, 30p.

Car tax help

Disabled people who have to be cared for by a full-time attendant and cannot drive themselves will not have to pay licence duty on their cars from yesterday.

The concession, which is provided for in the Finance Act, 1971, and in Department of Environment regulations, is to help disabled people who qualify for State-aided personal transport.

No relief for micro-circuit industry

A joint industry and trade union delegation failed yesterday to persuade Mr Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, to help the microelectronics industry, which has been hit by severe redundancies caused by a world price war.

The delegation asked for tariff protection for the industry but Mr Corfield said he could not suggest any immediate solution to the industry's problems.

The delegation went to see him because of the loss of 400 jobs at GEC's Witham, Essex, and Glenrothes, Scotland, micro-circuit factories. The jobs are to go over the next few months and Mr Corfield's statement ruled out any help to the industry within that period.

GEC is losing money heavily in microcircuits and has pulled out of mass production, and other companies have also been hit.

The delegation was a joint one from GEC and the TUC's National Joint Consultative Committee. The GEC side included Sir Jack Stamp and also the company's research director Mr R. Clayton, and the union side included representatives of the Electrical Trades Union, the Association of Technical and Managerial Staffs, DATA, and three other unions.

A Government commissioned report on the industry this week was gloomy about Britain's prospects.

Small firm proves ships can be profitable

By BRIAN WHITE

MOST of the remaining shipyards in Britain have at least two things in common. They are generally perched along the lower reaches of the country's major rivers and the prospects of insolvency is forever looming at their door.

Ryton Marine is the more something of an exception. It builds boats at the top of a hill three miles from the nearest water and its financial prospects have never been brighter.

To find this promising new arrival to the shipbuilding industry, one has to negotiate a narrow, rutted, country lane at a little village called Ryton, outside Newcastle. In an old pit yard teaming with activity the company is, in the words of one of its directors, "making over 50 millions more than the biggest shipbuilding group in Europe."

To be fair, it is not difficult to surpass the performance of Swan Hunter which wallowed in a millions deficit last year. Nor is it really apt to compare an old-established group building 250,000-ton supertankers with a five-year-old company which has never constructed anything bigger than a 50ft yacht. Yet the contrast is there, in physical terms at least for Ryton is building a new shipyard right under the shadow of Swan Hunter on the Tyne.

In every way, Ryton is an extraordinary success. Its Geddes report in 1966 noted that there remained in the industry a conflict between shipbuilding as a craft and as an industry. Both inside and outside the industry, said the report, "there are many who feel that shipbuilding has a value and romantic interest in

itself." Ryton certainly has all the appearance of viewing shipbuilding as a craft. The management is shorn of all the commercial rhetoric of their larger counterparts. But in financial terms they are still overwhelmingly successful.

The company began in much the same way as many small engineering firms. In 1964 Mr Vincent Wright, who had a long and successful career in the engineering industry, picked up a second-hand lathe from a scrap heap, reconditioned it and began work as an engineering sub-contractor. The company prospered and grew. It began taking on larger jobs and now has a steady business in the manufacture of giant sections for container cranes.

It also diversified. Mr Peter Welsh, a music teacher who had been building small boats since he was 12, was brought in to open the marine side in 1968. Ryton Marine has been in business for only three years and already it claims to be the largest manufacturer of steel yachts in the country. This year turnover in their cramped premises will be £250,000. But the pace of expansion has necessitated a move.

By the autumn, the company hopes to open its new shipyard on the Tyne. It is grimly situated opposite the now defunct Palmer ship repair yard and nestles next to the ailing Swan Hunter group.

The company is straining for new capacity. Its order book is now worth £300,000 and it has planned for turnover to rise to £1.1 million next year and £2.1 million in 1973. Mr Welsh happily acknowledges that everything that the group has been planned for in the past has been doubled in reality.

What Ryton has done is to use yachts as a springboard into commercial shipbuilding. It won its first contract in this field for a 150-passenger ferry. Now it is plunging into the trawler market. A fisheries research vessel is being built for Cyprus, there are two other orders on the stocks and negotiations are almost complete for another three.

Contracts for four bulk carriers are also expected to be secured. "There has been a good deal of interest in it so far," says Mr Welsh.

Ryton Marine's philosophy is a simple one of improving other people's techniques. In order to design their first trawler, Mr Welsh spent two weeks at sea planning with a fisherman, Mr Pickett. And as it grows larger, it may run up against the sort of management and control problems that plague the larger shipyards. Yet the fact remains that one of Britain's most painfully declining industries, it has achieved growth rates that would be envied in growth areas like electronics or chemicals.

World Bank deposits disclosed

In spite of objections by US Treasury Senator William Proxmire disclosed yesterday where the World Bank and other international lending agencies are holding their financial reserves.

He said the international agencies, including the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have more than \$1,300 million on deposit in several dozen US commercial banks.

Senator Proxmire said he had obtained the information from the Congressional Record, showed that he was counting on US commercial banks several banks in countries, including Italy, Japan, that have New branches.

Senator Proxmire said he was not accusing the World Bank or the other international lending agencies of "wrong-doing" but argued that such agencies in favour of commercial banks could be avoided by disclosing funds are being held, and what interest rates.

Senator Proxmire said Mr Charles Walker, the Treasury Under-Secretary, urged him not to make the public believe the US Treasury is involved in banking relationships in and overseas.

Senator Proxmire said World Bank had about \$776 million on deposit in 46 US commercial banks. He said millions of IADs funds are deposited with 51 US commercial banks, and the Asian Development Bank is holding \$130 million of its reserves in 41 banks.

The World Bank and the other international lending agencies, Senator Proxmire held about \$2,000 million US Treasury securities as cash balances.

The section of his dealing with the Asian Development Bank deposits, at the Manila-based lending at the end of last year about \$4.5 million debited the Bank for international settlements, at Basel, Switzerland, and ranging from 7.5 per cent to 8 per cent.

According to the last World Bank's deposits major New York commercial banks at the end of last included \$110.5 million Chase Manhattan Bank, about \$105 million in the National City Bank.

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Devaluation in Brazil

Brazil yesterday devalued the cruzeiro 2.2 per cent, setting buying price at 5.4 cruzeiro to the United States dollar and selling rate at 5.37 cruzeiro to the dollar.

It was the fifth devaluation this year. The previous of 5,250 cruzeiros buying 5,285 cruzeiros selling was in June.

Brazil has recently adopted policy of small devaluation its currency to deter speculation and encourage a constant of exports.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED



Interim Report Half Year to 31st March 1971

1. The results of the Group's operations for the half year ended 31st March 1971, which have not been audited, may be summarised as follows:—

	31.3.1970	Half Year to 30.9.1970 £ millions	31.3.1971
Group Turnover—			
Tobacco Products	742.96	813.07	815.32
Paper, Packaging and Printing	11.85	34.03	71.62
Perfumery and Cosmetics	22.12	14.14	24.14
Other Products and Services	11.68	16.40	16.11
	788.61	879.64	927.19
Duty and excise included in Tobacco Products Turnover	417.54	454.27	456.39
Group Trading Profit—			
Tobacco Products	64.66	80.94	75.71
Paper, Packaging and Printing	1.02	1.80	2.07
Perfumery and Cosmetics	0.89	1.15	0.89
Other Products and Services	0.77	(.78)	—
Total Group Trading Profit	67.34	82.11	78.67
Investment Income	8.26	10.00	7.90
Interest Paid	75.60	92.11	86.57
Group Profit before taxation	3.33	4.59	7.04
Taxation	72.27	87.52	79.53
Group Profit after taxation	32.72	40.14	37.59
Attributable to Minority Shareholders in Subsidiaries	39.55	47.38	41.94
Group Net Profit attributable to BAT	6.06	5.57	5.63
The taxation charge comprises:—	33.49	41.81	36.31
	31.3.1970	Half Year to 30.9.1970 £ millions	31.3.1971
United Kingdom Taxation	3.11	1.47	0.86
Overseas Taxation	30.54	39.52	37.63
	33.65	40.99	38.49
Less—			
Transitional Overlap Relief (Finance Act 1965 S.84)	49	85	90
	32.72	40.14	37.59

2. The Board today declared a second interim dividend to be paid on 30th September next in respect of the year to 30th September 1971 of 3½p gross per 25p of Ordinary Stock, bringing the total of the two interim dividends to 7½p per 25p of Ordinary Stock, absorbing £17.82 mns. (1970—7½p).

3. The total volume of Group cigarette sales in the six months to 31st March 1971 increased by 2.8% in comparison with the same period last year.

4. The increase in trading profit from Paper, Packaging and Printing was due to the inclusion for the first time of a full half year's profit of the Wiggins Teape Group. Wiggins Teape's profits were severely affected by the depressed conditions obtaining in the U.K. paper industry throughout the period.

5. In the half year to 30th September next quantity sales of Brown & Williamson in the U.S.A. show a modestly improving trend and satisfactory progress continues in Europe. Group sales in Latin America as a whole are static in spite of some continuing growth in Brazil. The disturbed conditions in Pakistan have reduced sales there by about 20%. In total the volume of Group sales of tobacco goods in the half year to 30th September next are likely to be only marginally higher than for the same period of the previous year.

6. Subject to any unforeseen contingencies it is expected that Group net profit attributable to BAT for the year to 30th September 1971 will not differ greatly from that for the previous year.

7. As regards the Interim Ordinary Dividend, transfers received in order by the Registrar of the Company, Lloyds Bank Ltd., Registrar's Department, The Causeway, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex, up to 1st September next will be in time to be passed for payment of this dividend to the transferee. In the case of Bearer Warrants, the dividend will be paid against the deposit of Coupon No. 267.

8. It was also decided to pay, on 30th September next, the half-yearly dividend due on the 5% Preference Stock amounting to 2½p gross for each £1 unit of Preference Stock. Transfers received in order by the Registrar of the Company up to 1st September next will be in time to be passed for payment of this dividend to the transferee. In the case of Bearer Warrants, the dividend will be paid against the deposit of Coupon No. 136.

9. The Directors have also decided to pay, on 30th October next, the half-yearly dividend due on the 6% Preference Stock amounting to 3p gross for each £1 unit of Preference Stock. Transfers received in order by the Registrar of the Company up to 30th September next will be in time to be passed for payment of this dividend to the transferee.

He said negotiations are continuing regarding the 1.5 million shares in Robe River, which he termed the key to Minsec debts being paid.

No satisfactory offers have been made for all of the Robe River parcel, but discussions are being held with a tenderer who made an offer for a smaller block, he said.

Though a decision is likely by midnight Friday he said an announcement is unlikely until next week. The face value of Robe River shares is \$A1.

'Ignorance over end of origin label'

Country of origin markings on many imported goods will disappear in the autumn, but neither consumers nor industry seem aware that the change is coming. Mr Robert Redmond, Conservative MP for Bolton West, said yesterday.

Mr Redmond said he was concerned that very few firms, particularly in the textile industry, had contacted the Government urging the retention of country of origin labels on inferior imported goods. "They may know about it, but equally they may have no idea what's coming," he added.

The Government's existing power to enforce country of origin markings, under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, will lapse on November 30, a delayed consequence of the 1968 Trade Descriptions Act.

The change is being made in the interests of trade liberalisation to discourage consumers from buying merely in accordance with national labels.

If a strong case can be made out for retaining particular country of origin markings solely on the grounds of consumer protection, the Government can make special provision.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Half Year to 31st March 1971

The Company was incorporated on 29th May 1970 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of British-American Tobacco Co. Limited.

There was no profit or loss for the half year to 31st March 1971, the net interest charge of £2.41 mns. being offset by subvention receipts.

P. J. RICKETTS Secretary.

3rd August, 1971

Cominco bid wins Aberfoyle

Cominco, a major Canadian mining group was yesterday identified as buyer of the controlling interest in Aberfoyle, the former subsidiary of Mineral Securities (now in liquidation).

James H. Jamison, liquidator, disclosed the sale on Wednesday, but would not name the buyer, Aberfoyle managing director, Max Moorfield, announced yesterday at a press conference, however, that the buyer was Cominco. The conference was attended by Cominco executives.

Cominco made a top bid of \$A9.4 million for shares in the Australian tin mining company. The price paid for the 53.5 per cent interest (formerly held by Minsec) was more than double market value on the Sydney Stock Exchange.

The news raised Aberfoyle shares 37 cents to \$A1.45 on the exchange on Thursday, still well below the \$A2.16 paid by Cominco.

Cominco Vice-president Mr Neely Moore, said he hoped Aberfoyle would become a vehicle for Cominco's exploration and development work in Australia. Cominco has been exploring leases in Western Australia with expenditure of about \$A500,000 annually, Mr Moore said.

The names of the overseas buyers of Minsec's controlling interest in Cudgen RZ Ltd, and its minority holding in Consolidated Rutile, have not been announced yet.

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L. Ryan dividend slashed after earnings tumble

L. Ryan Holdings, the plant hire contractor and coal recovery group, reports a disappointing profit downswing and the dividend is being cut by 9½ points, a final of 8 per cent making 16 per cent for 1970-71.

Pre-tax profit has slumped from \$A38,000 to \$A27,000 and the directors blame the setback on higher interest charges and operating costs, particularly wages. The most significant increase came in the second half without a major rise in selling prices until the last month of the financial year.

The average number of coal plants in production was nine last year, there were 10 on full output in May and the directors hope to have 14 in production by the end of January, 1972.

They expect that the group will earn a pre-tax profit of not less than \$300,000 in the six months to June and, on the basis of the additional plants which will be installed in South Wales during the rest of the year, believe that the profit for 1971-72 will not only exceed that now reported, but also the \$435,000 made in 1969-70.

Australian metals hunt

Nickel Australia Exploration and Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand are to search jointly for base metals in the Chillagoe area of Northern Queensland and in the Amadeus Basin south-west of Alice Springs, Northern Territory.

A joint statement by the companies said the Queensland area produced copper and a major portion of Australia's fluorspar and molybdenum supplies early this century. The Northern Territory areas cover ancient sedimentary sequence that is prospective of mineralisation of the Zambian Copperbelt.

Trust Houses-Forte statement promised

A statement is expected from the council of Trust Houses-Forte on Monday or Tuesday next week. Other than that, Lord Hacking, chairman of the council, said yesterday.

It is understood that the statement will put forward the council's recommendations for solving the present impasse between Lord Crowther and Sir Charles Forte over the sacking of Mr Michael Pickard.

Meanwhile, back at Trust Houses-Forte, both sides in the dispute have come to a "modus vivendi" with Lord Crowther taking over the running of the original Trust Houses side of operations and Sir Charles Forte the original Forte side. Both sides apparently appreciate that this state of affairs cannot last indefinitely but are happy with it for the time being.

After the chilly atmosphere at the time of the crisis, relations between Lord Crowther and Sir Charles have improved and they are believed to be travelling to the South of France together at the end of next week.

It is not known whether the council will put forward any suggestions as to who will take over.

Lord Hacking is on record as saying that it does not need to be someone from within the organisation, but it is understood the Forte faction will press hard for an appointment within the organisation and from their own side. The feeling is that the dust cannot be allowed to settle by waiting on Lord Crowther's retirement—he was due to retire next year—as that is too long.

And the man at the centre of the storm, Mr Michael Pickard, has gone on holiday and is not available to comment. It was the Department of Trade's censure of his part of the ILS's débacle with Pergamon Press that precipitated the crisis.

Bids and deals

British Vita has reached agreement with the liquidator of A.A. Plastics and Chemicals (Pty) of South Africa to acquire £350,000 that company's land, buildings, plant, equipment and trading stocks with a book value of £151,000.

Interim results

Batcliffs (Great Bridge): 2½p (2½p). Not to be taken as indication of increased total for year. Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, £276,000 (£270,000). Directors say that prospects for second half are reasonably encouraging.

Borrow's Organisation: 10 pc (same). Pre-tax profit for six months to June 30, £225,000 (£200,000).

Final results

Hawthorn Baker: 17½ pc (22½ pc). Group pre-tax profit, £33,808 (£47,304). Dividend restricted to conserve cash resources for expanding also activities.

Midland Trust: 10 pc making 31 pc (28 pc). Pre-tax profit, £148,143 (£131,575).

William Ransons: 21 pc making 26 pc (24 pc). Pre-tax profit, £131,605 (£112,604), tax takes £52,000 (£50,000).

cast that this company would make a substantial increase in profits in 1971-2.

Werriff owns 23 dress shops which brings the Raybeck group total up to 200 shops. "Our retail interests are becoming every bit as important as our manufacturing interests and we look forward to a considerable growth in the years to come," Mr Raven said.

Alpine-Everest appoints bankers

The Alpine-Everest group has appointed Samuel Montagu as its merchant bankers. The board intends to apply for a London stock market quotation for the company's shares within the next two years.

The group is well entrenched in the growing home improvements market with Alpine double glazing, their "Everest" deep freeze and frozen foods service, home extensions and cavity wall insulation. They also make aluminium prime windows for office blocks and factories and have interests in aluminium extrusion and car sales.

Alpine-Everest has forecast a group turnover this year of £4 million and expects turnover from freezer sales alone to be £1.7 million.

Unit sales of freezers have reached 400 a week recently compared with only 40 a week last summer.

Details of the £800,000 acquisition show that Werriff made profits of £24,000 pre-tax last year but yesterday Raybeck's chairman, Mr Ben Raven, fore-

Raybeck profit rises 10 pc

Raybeck, the women's clothes manufacturer, reports in its official takeover document for Werriff Bros, a 10 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.43 million for the year ended April.

Details of the £800,000 acquisition show that Werriff made profits of £24,000 pre-tax last year but yesterday Raybeck's chairman, Mr Ben Raven, fore-

stood the Forte faction will press hard for an appointment within the organisation and from their own side. The feeling is that the dust cannot be allowed to settle by waiting on Lord Crowther's retirement—he was due to retire next year—as that is too long.

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Company news briefs

Expansion and Modernisation

Although trade is not so buoyant as we would like, we are not being so badly hit as many, due in the main to our wide range of customers and the varied activities of the Group. We have confidence in the future and are pressing ahead with various expansion and modernisation programmes. We look forward to the day when the brakes are taken off to enable us to utilise all capacities to the full.

Increased Dividend

Bearing in mind our improved cash position and the rise in price this year, we have decided to recommend a Final Dividend of making a total for the year of 20%.

The Future

We shall be endeavouring to further improve and with the Cash Market a distinct possibility, will be set to increase our sales not in Great Britain, but to take advantage of any business in Europe.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available on application to Secretary, Triplex Foundries Group Limited, Tipton, Staffs.

Results for year ended 31st March, 1971

	1971	1970
Group profit before taxation	782,141	548,195
Group profit after taxation	488,641	301,685
Preference Dividends (Gross)	9,845	9,845
Ordinary Dividends (Gross)	207,391	155,531
Profit retained	251,405	136,304
Ordinary dividends for the year	20%	15%
Times covered	2.21	1.86

Key points from statement by Chairman Mr. R. Harrison, M.B.E.

Expansion and Modernisation

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Abid Ali humiliates England

Seven of the men who will shape the future of British sport

read Luckhurst recovers some lost pride

John Arlott at Old Trafford

England pulled their innings together to a semi-respectable end in the second Test with India at Old Trafford yesterday. Surprisingly, the medium-paced bowling of Abid Ali in a position of 21 for four, they were bowled out for 219, seven by the bowler, supported by Knott and Illingworth.

Luckhurst's meritorious performance, professional, his application, all of which were evident in this innings, a fine example of the quality of the best batsmen in the world, who are out of touch. He was very happy at the crease but was not playing for pleasure, from duty and contention.

England, with Jameson playing in the place of the injured, bowled out for 219, seven by the bowler, supported by Knott and Illingworth.

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Left to right: Jimmy Hill, Lord Willis, Douglas Insole, Norris McWhirter, Laddie Lucas, Roger Bannister (chairman) and Bob Wilson

£4 M will not go far

By John Rodda

The first 14 members of the Independent Sports Council were announced yesterday by Mr Elean Griffiths, the Minister for Sport. Another ten are required and on September 29 they will hold their first meeting, with £4 millions to spend.

By that point the Central Council for Physical Recreation will probably be submerged in the new organisation, but the Royal Charter, under which they will exist, will not be granted until the spring so their exact terms of reference will not be known until then. The first discovery that the new members are likely to make is that £4 millions a year will not be enough to implement the broad policy laid out by Elean Griffiths last month. Setting out their priorities will be a delicate balanced operation.

With Dr Roger Bannister, the new chairman of the Council at his side, Mr Griffiths described yesterday's announcement as "cutting the umbilical cord" to stimulate and promote all that is good in British sport.

If yesterday's offspring looks suspiciously right wing, it has a solid and experienced background. He has drawn from Denis Howell's advisory Sports Council, Sir Jack Longland, Michael Dover, Peter McIntosh, and David Munrow: he has tried to get away from a committee of faceless academics by including Arsenal's goalkeeper, Bob Wilson, Jimmy Hill, former footballer and now television commentator and executive, Norris McWhirter, from the former channel, who is joint editor of the Guinness Book of Records, and Doug Insole, a former England Test cricketer.

If the identity of the CCPR is to be lost it will provide strong personnel. Mr Bannister, the treasurer, and Laddie Lucas, who is on the management committee of the National Recreation Centre at Crystal Palace, Mrs Anne Yates, the only woman so far invited, was involved in the Bingham Sports Centre experiment, one of the first attempts to make community use of school facilities—something which Mr Griffiths wants to be developed.

Further members will be chosen from Scotland and Wales (two) after consultation with their Sports Councils; by the governing and other national sports bodies (two); from the Armed Services (one); and from local government (two).

Mr Griffiths parried a question about the suggestion that the CCPR was about to be swallowed up by saying that a working party had been set up to discuss the future of the Council. "Our relations with the CCPR are entirely amiable and some sensible arrangements will be made." One has already been made for the General Secretary of the CCPR, Walter Winterbottom, to be the new director of the Sports Council.

Quail is winner by a whisker

By PHILIP HAYS

In a gusty south-westerly that was a little less boisterous than Wednesday's, Donald Parr's 55ft. Quail won the race for the New York YC Cup, which is the second of the two main events of Cowes Week. Quail beat Sid Fischer's 48ft. Raganuffin from Australia into second place by half-a-minute on corrected time after a race of four-and-a-quarter hours, with third place in the fleet of 36 boats in the 100-mile race from Holland in Standfast.

Victory for Quail, reserve boat for the British Admiral's Cup team, means that the week's two principal races will be shared by Lancashire and Yorkshire, for her owner is a Manchester industrialist. On Tuesday the Britannia, Capt. Sir John Slater's Prospect of Whitby from the Royal Yorkshire YC.

Yesterday's Prospect had to retire because of an injured crewman, the second to be hurt aboard one of Britain's Admiral's Cup team in two days. When the racing gear failed during the 100-mile race from Ryde to Cowes, Prospect's main boom fell on the head of Ken Newman. He was carried into the cabin to have the wound stitched by Roger Motson, who is a doctor. Prospect halted a passing tender that took Newman to hospital, where he was where an ambulance summoned by ship to shore radio was waiting on the quayside. Like the injured Britannia, Quail is expected to be fit for tomorrow's 600-mile Fastnet.

No apparent end to the woes of Worcester

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

Lightning struck not twice but three times in the same place yesterday as Worcester were bowled out for 167 runs in a total just under six hours.

Worcestershire did better, losing two wickets for 219 runs, but they were still in a precarious position, with only 27 runs left to make.

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Members of the new Sports Council

ROBIN BROOK, Honorary Treasurer of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, former High Sheriff of the County of London; fencer for Britain in the Olympic Games of 1956 and 1960.

MICHAEL DOWLER, Director of the Dartington Ancestry Research, publisher, BBC commentator, editor of 'The Guinness Book of Records', international sprinter and runner of the first mile run in under four minutes.

DOUGLAS INSOLE, Former England cricketer and selector; Sir Jack Longland, Member of the House of Commons, Chairman of the Countryside Commission, National Parks Commission and various committees including the Wolfenden Committee.

PETER MCINTOSH, Chairman of the Facilities Planning Committee of former Sports Council, Staff Inspector on the ILEA, author of 'Sport in Society', sports editor of the New York Times, publisher, BBC commentator, editor of 'The Guinness Book of Records', international sprinter and runner of the first mile run in under four minutes.

LADDIE LUCAS, Captain of the British Warship Club, won the DSO and bar and DFC. Director of the Greyhound Racing Association, Member of the CCPR committees since 1961.

DAVID MUNROW, Former Head of Physical Education Department at Birmingham University, member of the Wolfenden Committee on Sport and the Chester Committee on Football.

LORD RUPERT NEVILL, Chairman or president at various times of NACA, National Playing Fields Association and British Olympic Association, Chairman of the Greater London and South East Sports Council, Treasurer to the Duke of Edinburgh.

SIR JACK LONGLAND, Member of the House of Commons, Chairman of the Countryside Commission, National Parks Commission and various committees including the Wolfenden Committee.

PETER MCINTOSH, Chairman of the Facilities Planning Committee of former Sports Council, Staff Inspector on the ILEA, author of 'Sport in Society', sports editor of the New York Times, publisher, BBC commentator, editor of 'The Guinness Book of Records', international sprinter and runner of the first mile run in under four minutes.

Three-Turner caught on the leg side, Simpson caught behind the wicket, and the third caught at backward short leg by an acrobatic Steele, to give McKenzie two wickets in two deliveries.

More rain did not help. Soon after play restarted, Yardley made a courageous 17, and Stade was whisked away by McKenzie, and Worcestershire lost 27 wickets for 167 runs in a total just under six hours.

Worcestershire did better, losing two wickets for 219 runs, but they were still in a precarious position, with only 27 runs left to make.

Denness dials his pitch

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

In just over five hours Yorkshire were bowled out twice by Kent at Canterbury yesterday to lose by an innings and 30 runs. Thus in two days Kent accumulated 18 points to sustain their defence of the championship.

Their captain, Mike Denness, could not have staged a more weathered and successful defence of the Met. controller in person. He wanted an extra day of the wicket before play, but he was not to have that. He was not to have that. He was not to have that.

O'Keefe mystery deepens

By JOHN SAMUEL

Just over half a day's cricket interrupted by the weather at Somerset-Mar, yesterday contested with a quiet, professionalism by Northamptonshire, bottom club in the championship, were made good by a rain-soaked day on a pitch that was a mystery to all.

The rain-soaked day on a pitch that was a mystery to all.

Gibbs is the first

By ERIC TODD

There was another interesting day's cricket at Edgbaston yesterday, with Warwickshire, who were 90 short of Warwickshire's declared total of 252 for eight when torrential rain ended the proceedings half an hour before schedule.

In the morning Shuttlesworth's accuracy in length and direction was as true as a plumb line, and he deserved more than two hours he hit 11 boundaries, all of them in the classic mould.

Lions in hard encounter

From DAVID FROST: Whangarei, August 5

Following their policy of "going out with a bang" in the last few matches in New Zealand, the Lions selectors have chosen all but two of last Saturday's test team for this Saturday's match here against North Auckland.

The two missing are Gerald Davies, who has water on a knee, and Mike Gibson, who is resting.

Brinkley dissatisfied

By BRIAN CROWTHER

Brian Brinkley of the Moderns Club, Bedford, repeated his victories of the short-course championships when he won the 200 and 400 metres freestyle events in the National Swimming Championships at Leeds yesterday. But this time his successes caused no surprise.

Brinkley, possibly the least complacent British swimmer was however far from satisfied with his times of 2min. 25sec. for 200 metres and 4min. 15sec. for 400.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,005

CROSSWORD 13,005

ACROSS

1. Squeeze affecting some Communist journalists (6).

2. Sailor makes group religious (6).

3. Seller takes bird to town (6).

4. Bucks (8).

5. He gives twist to document (6).

6. A set-back that might mean promotion for the young devil (14).

7. For example, back to the hills (5).

8. How may be part of act (5).

9. The sensational tale of a dandy (5).

10. Picture-writing (5).

11. Look up, forwards, and backwards (5).

12. Every soldier, perhaps, in his loyalty to certain colours (7, 7).

DOWN

1. Some beg a convict to return to prison (4).

2. Many a philosopher is put on a charge here (7).

3. Agree it may gain a place (7).

4. Boxer peels off before Lady Macbeth for instance (11).

5. Heavy spar yet maybe held in bars (7).

6. Limit possible term in flower (7).

7. Weather set fair one gathers (10).

8. Not suitable in a letter (11).

9. No part for an amateur despite the relationship (10).

10. He shows no appreciation of where the fuel should go (7).

11. Cultivation that may go on until maturity, perhaps (7).

12. Air traveller whose voice may be heard in Communist election (7).

13. Galsworthy character takes Lawrence back to see decoration (7).

14. Sings on the way back from the chair-top (4).

Solution tomorrow

By JOHN KERR

'Veto' of ship orders denied

Threats keep army away

powers. _____

No one is

'wrongly

New army | Peers' demand

After passing through port control, Mr Joughi had to wait behind for his turn. Mr Jagir Singh, who was questioned by the chief immigration officer. The delay was no more than 10 minutes. There was no question of anyone being blocked.

OZ gaolings condemned

100

STOP PRESS

W. Light. Max. temp. 125° (6)
 Cent Highlands, NW. Clear
 Fifth. Calhoun: Clear
 showers, isolated thunderstorms
 variable becoming W. moderate
 temp. 184° (59F).
 Orkney-Shetland: Cloudy, rain
 at times, perhaps thunder. W.
 able. Light. Max. temp. 123°
 Outlook: Rather cool with
 showers and sunny spells.

THE WEATHER

W. light. Max. temp. 125° (6)
Cool Highlands, NW section
Fifth. Calhoun: Cloudy
showers, isolated thunder-
storms. variable becoming W. moderate
temp. 184° (59°F).

Orkney - Sheridan: Cloudy, rain
at times, perhaps thunder. W.
able. Light. Max. temp. 123°

Outlook: Rather cool with
showers and sunny spells.



هكذا من الأهل